The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Constitution---Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota to be Yoked Together.

Another Corruption Investigating Committee.

Inquiry Ordered as to the $87,000 Tariff Money.

Adjournment of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Kansas Constitution has certainly arrived, and is understood to have been considered in the Cabinet to-day. It will undoubtedly be sent to Congress.

The Administration men say it is settled that Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota are to be yoked together and forced through, and that the Indiana Senators, with BIGLER and JONES, are relied upon to unite with them to secure the necessary majority.

The expression of feeling in the House to-day by those opposed to MATTESON was very bitter. The general opinion is, that if the resolution in his case is pressed to a vote, his expulsion is certain.

You will notice that SMITH, of Illinois, in to-day's debate, distinctly indicated that he had important information relative to the Fort Snelling fraud.

The movement to-day was praiseworthy. It should be followed now by the authorization of a general Committee on the corruptions of the last Congress.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the Lieutenant commanding, CRAVEN, of the schooner *Varina*, dated at the Gulf of Darien, Dec. 5. He says they arrived there on the 2d ult.; have a base line of 5,400 feet, and would be prepared to ascend the Straits on the 8th of December, leaving Acting Master RADFORD to survey the Gulf in their absence.

The President has issued a proclamation embodying the treaty for the settlement of the Sound Dues question, and declaring its binding force on the Government and citizens of the United States.

C. F. HUBBARD, of New-York, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, resigned his office to-day.

According to information received from the Navy Department, the *Webster* proceeds to Key West, and is there to await orders as to where Colonel FAUNE ANDERSON and his men are to be landed.

The five Indian delegations now here were to-day shown the wonders at the Arsenal, Navy Yard and Barracks, and treated to an exhibition of cannon target firing. The Secretary of War presented a gun to each Chief.

The four companies of the First Dragoons, now stationed in the Department of New-Mexico, will be transferred to the Department of the Pacific, to which is to be attached so much of the Department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude.

The National Agricultural Society has adjourned, after the most valuable session ever held. General TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland, was elected President, and nearly all the old officers are reelected. The permanent office of the Society is to be established at Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BOCOCK asked the House to take up the joint resolution of the Senate, the whole effect of which is this: An act was passed by Congress at the last session authorizing the Naval officers who were affected by the Retiring Board, to apply within one year to have their cases examined, the action of the Naval Courts of Inquiry being the ground on which the President might nominate for restoration. It was not known outside the Senate what was going on there, but it was known that these Courts have acted on certain cases, and that the President has made nominations which have not yet been disposed of by the Senate. It was fair to presume that the Naval Committee of the Senate were considering the proceedings of these Courts. This was the last day when anything can be done under that resolution, which, if not now passed, will render inoperative all that these Courts have done.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, would prefer that the resolution should come up for consideration in regular order. It proposed to increase the number of officers of the Navy, to which he was opposed.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected to its consideration.

Mr. BURNETT offered a resolution, which was passed, authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and to employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case which the public interests required should have a close examination,

On motion, Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the said Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charges against Judge WATROUS of Texas.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble, setting forth that whereas it appears, by the published report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff Act of 1857, and that no satisfactory explanation has been given relating to the application of it, with the exception of $8,000, there should be an investigation. The charge is tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the Tariff Act. Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select Committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for persons and papers. If the Committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the Committee shall present specific charges; in which case another Committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges; the accused to be informed of the place and time of the meeting, in order for a defence, examination of witnesses, &c. Mr. STANTON said that he had delayed offering the resolution till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the Tariff act would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demand the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through its Committee, to investigate its finances and the disbursements of its funds. He urgently advocated the passage of the resolutions in order to ascertain whether money was used to influence the action of the House.

Mr. BURLINGAME said, as a general rule, he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in presence of the House or the Senate, or so occur as to interrupt the deliberations of Congress. He would not magnify the power of the House, nor would he have it take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing to citizens of the country their rights; but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy he would select for his own guidance. So many grave charges have been made by individuals, and a partisan Press, with what motives and for what purposes he would not undertake to intimate, that it seemed to him the House would consult its dignity as well as its honor by adopting the resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the Committee of the Manufacturing Company, he knew nothing, excepting what he had seen in newspapers; but it seemed that an entry of money used in procuring the passage of the Tariff Act was found on their books. There was, however, no charge, even by implication, against any member of Congress, nor against any member of Congress, but charges have been made by responsible persons. He, as a representative from Massachusetts, in which this manufacturing Company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe that the hands of any members of this House have been stained by the money of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. The name of the senior of the firm has stood and stands to-day as a synonym of mercantile honor and integrity. He would not deepen the shadow which rested on it, because of the honored dead who bore it, and the generous living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate, rather than involved in the intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, he preferred to esteem him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the consequences of the commission of wrong.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said that no man held the political Press in more contempt than he. He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter contempt that he should take no notice of it except to carry it before the Grand Jury for vile libel. When charges are made in the Press, he deemed them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gentleman here, as more than enough to look in the face the whole combined Press of the country. But this was a different case. It involved one of the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm an entry appeared of $85,000 paid for procuring the passage of the Tariff act. This is a statement based on a responsible name, and it is adequate foundation for an investigation. The record did not say how the money was distributed. It may have been spent legitimately to pay the expenses of agents. If it got into the hands of any member, let him die the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting this proposed investigation. The Select Committee appointed to inquire into charges against certain members charged with corruption, oppressed no man in his rights and character, but all were treated justly, carefully, tenderly. He opposed at length Mr. STANTON'S proposition, which clothed the Committee with the power of a Grand Jury, and in the absence of the record left the character of the accused open to suspicion.

Mr. STANTON, in reply, said he proposed that the Committee should keep a full record of the proceedings, to be produced whenever occasion required.

Mr. DAVIS said the gentleman proposed to take away everything of advantage to the accused, and thus would embarrass the proceedings with difficulties.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Penn., remarked that all such investigations involved time, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. These charges were extensively made over the whole country, and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for investigation. He could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relating to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate, and corruption may reek all along the Avenue, yet with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge was not only made in the newspaper press, but on the authority of stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. He knew nothing about LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. It is said they are merchant princes of New-England. But he knew that these merchant princes struck hands with the free-trade interest in the last Congress to crush the industry of Pennsylvania. He knew that faith in the interests of New-England toward the rest of the country was the cause of the panic. The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke of the high character of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Were they to be eulogized in Congress because their books show they spent $87,000 to control the industrial interests of the country?

Mr. BURLINGAME replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laboring under misapprehension, and after repeating what he had said, added, "If the gentleman means that was a eulogy on the senior member of the firm, let him make the most of it. I did not consider it a eulogy."

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman retracts I am satisfied.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I retract nothing. I never said it.

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman avers that he did not pronounce a eulogy, I am mistaken. Members were assailed with regard to corruption in connection with the tariff policy, and it has been charged over and over again that members had combined for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home, and but for the mild and genial Winter there would have been starvation within the borders of that State.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, thought it was proper that some investigation should take place, and thought it did not affect him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MORGAN wished to know by what authority the gentleman made that assertion?

Mr. HARRIS replied that he had before him the names of those who voted for the modification of the tariff. Nothing had transpired to show in what direction the money had gone; but from what transpired last session, the Democratic side has very little to fear from the present investigation. It might be well enough to go to Boston, but they had better turn to the Congressional record, where would be found a case worthy of consideration. He meant that of Mr. MATTESON, who, fortunately, was not a member of the Democratic Party. He then offered an amendment setting forth the proceedings of the last House relative to MATTESON, and instructing the Committee now proposed to take all the facts into consideration and report what action is necessary to vindicate the character of the House. Mr. MATTESON, he said, is still resting under serious imputations.

Mr. STANTON raised a question of order that the amendment is not germane to the pending resolution.

The Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. STANTON thought it was the first duty of every family or political party to purge its own household, and he would twice as readily vote to expel members from his own party for sufficient reasons, as a member from the other party, because it was important that its integrity should be preserved. Gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the sale of Fort Snelling. The cardinal object of the manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and the gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly—therefore, they are the very men implicated in the nature of this charge. In reply to Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, he said—it was possible that no injustice had been done the accused parties of the last Congress by the Investigating Committee, but he made the point that the rights of members are not to depend on the discretion of a few gentlemen who may compose such committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, wanted to know whether Mr. STAFTON meant to say that any Democratic member was implicated in the sale of Fort Snelling.

Mr. STANTON—I meant to say that the Administration made the sale, and that a member (SMITH) from the gentleman's own State moved for an Investigating Committee, and that it seems all round to be a family affair—that's all.

Mr. GROW protested against the position assumed by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. The latter had attempted to throw suspicion on members of the House, and like the man of old, thanks God he is not like other people, and wraps his cloak of self-righteousness about him. He trusted that the attempt to make the select Committee of the last Congress a precedent would not be successful. He would throw round the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that the person charged shall be confronted with his accusers. The former Committee called profligates from the streets to blacken the character of members, and in a secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the absence of the accused. He protested against the raising of a Committee, and that witnesses shall be called without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of a member of Congress should not be held less in esteem than that of a petty thief, who is entitled to a fair trial. He repeated that the Committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting the witnesses, and having suppressed part of the evidence, asked the House to pass judgment.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois—The gentleman from Ohio says I and others are like the man of old. If he means to assert that "I thank God I am not as other men," he is correct. If the gentleman will put himself in the position of the other man mentioned in the Scripture, bygway of contradistinction, and exclaim, "God be merciful to me a sinner," I have no doubt the exclamation would meet with a hearty amen from every gentleman on this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER wanted to know why Messrs. STANTON and GROW sat quietly in their seats when resolutions were introduced proposing an investigation into the conduct of the late Clerk of the House, and in relation to the sale of Fort Snelling?

Mr. STANTON replied that the Fort Snelling case involved nobody by name.

Mr. LETCHER resuming—Nor do these proceedings involve the name of any member of Congress. When the case of the late Clerk was taken up, why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (GROW) protest? Now he said a great outrage was to be committed, rights violated, and the accused arraigned and prosecuted in secret, and brought before the House for judgment.

Mr. STANTON said the Clerk was the person named. The Fort Snelling case did not involve the rights of any member or the character of the House. The sale of the property was the act of the Executive, and as the House has not the power to try him, they could not pass censure.

Mr. LETCHER—Your explanation amounts to this: You did not rise on one occasion because nobody was named, and you did not rise on the other because somebody was named. So far as Secretary FLOYD is concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made on the reputation of a public officer.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH said he offered the resolution for a Committee to inquire into the facts concerning the sale of Fort Snelling. He never said the Secretary of War did anything wrong in the matter; but he thought, from the knowledge in his (SMITH'S) possession, that the subject required investigation. This was due to the Secretary of War, the Administration and the Democratic Party. He had notified the Chairman of the Committee that he would appear at any time and tell his story. He thought something wrong in that sale; but he did not charge it by implication on the Secretary of War. It was wrong, unwise and imprudent, to sell the buildings at Fort Snelling.

Mr. SHERMAN, with the record before him, called attention to the fact that only 20 Republicans voted for the Tariff bill on its passage, with 98 who opposed the Republican Party. Among the Nays only two Democrats voted against it, while 70 Republicans voted against it. Therefore, he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. LETCHER replied that one good turn deserved another. He did not consider the charges resting against the Democratic Party, because, with the practical illustration of the last Congress before them, the Republican Party stand guilty.

Mr. SHERMAN responded that if there was anything wrong, or fraud, or bribery, in the legislation on the tariff bill, it was not done by the Republican Party, for thirty Republicans only voted for and seventy against it, while only two Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on the amendments to Mr. STANTON'S proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. LETCHER, that a Select Committee of five members be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendation as they deem proper.

Mr. STANTON withdrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, proposing that Mr. MATTESON'S case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. MATTESON was not present, he moved the subject be postponed until Monday week.

Mr. HENRY BENNETT stated that Mr. MATTESON had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. HARRIS would call up the subject on Monday week unless there was a good reason shown for further postponement.

Mr. BLAIR wished to offer an amendment, which was read for the information of the House. It called for the testimony suppressed by the Investigating Committee, it being of great importance, and asserted that by such suppression the Committee failed in the discharge of its duty.

The Speaker declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. SEWARD doubted whether Mr. HARRIS' proposition could be acted on, it proposing an investigation concerning a member of the last House. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to determine that question.

Mr. HARRIS—I don't see the pertinency of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. SEWARD—That's your fault, not mine. [Laughter.]

The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of their names caused excessive merriment.

Mr. GIDDINGS obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday, which prevailed.

The Discussion on the Action of the Naval Retiring Board—Changing the Names of Vessels—Congressional Corruption, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

The discussion in Senate Executive Session to-day over the Naval Nominations, embraced the whole question in regard to the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Some Senators were desirous of letting the entire list of nominations fall to the ground by the expiration of the law under which they were made; others maintained that the nominations having been made in accordance with the provisions of a law inviting the retired officers to trial with a view to their restoration if found deserving, the Senate had no choice but to confirm them,—while still others were in favor of confirming some and rejecting others. The conflicting views were reconciled at last by the vote confirming the entire list, and the entering of a motion for reconsideration. The latter motion can be taken up on any day, and the fitness of a nomination may be discussed upon it. If the Senate then comes to the conclusion that the nominee ought to be rejected, the motion to reconsider can be carried, and thus the whole case is again before this body for its action.

A few days since, the Senate, on motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, passed a Joint Resolution repealing the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. I understand that this measure is recommended by the Board of Underwriters, a Committee of which body is here to explain its necessity and secure its passage. There is little doubt that it will pass the other House, in which event the name of a vessel can only be changed, as formerly, by special act of Congress.

I understand that the Underwriters' Committee also recommend the passage of a law requiring that within five years after a sea-going vessel is launched, she shall be opened her entire length by taking off a plank outside and inside, so that her frame may be carefully examined, to see whether it is sound. The Underwriters state that it frequently happens that a vessel which to external appearances is perfectly sound, and which is comparatively new, is, in fact, so rotten as to drop to pieces in a moderate gale. This decay, as a general thing, is consequent upon some defect in the timber, which shows itself within five years after a vessel is launched; and if it does not occur within that time, it never does. The object of the proposed law is to secure suitable and thorough inspection of hulls during the first year of their use.

General HOUSTON'S bill for the settlement of the Kansas question ought to satisfy everybody that he is the last man to be relied upon to sustain the Lecompton swindle. He is for the largest liberty to everybody in Kansas—popular sovereignty in its widest latitude and broadest sense. It is understood that he will defend his proposition at length, when the proper occasion presents itself.

Ex-Senator FOOTE is to be married again, to a lady in Mississippi, within a fortnight. It will be remembered that he lost his first wife a year or two since in California. Mr. FOOTE has been spending some days in Washington, where he has received flattering welcome in the circles of which he was a prominent member some years ago.

A certain Ex-Member of Congress from New-York, who became notorious last year as the leader of the corrupt banditti which disgraced the nation,—and who has probably done more to debauch the National Legislature than all other influences combined,—has returned to the Capitol, evidently with the design of renewing his infamous traffic.

It was against him more than all others, that the House leveled its recent resolution excluding ex-members from the floor. It is to be hoped, for their own reputation's sake, that members will avoid the companionship and influence of one whose very association has become contamination and disgrace. If this marked man is so insensible to shame as to be able to brave the contempt which his antecedents provoke, it behooves all who value the purity of Congress to set their faces sternly against him.

A word also to those who have business before Congress, and who will undoubtedly be called upon to "come down" to this prince of black-mail men. Let all such choose at once between his aid and that of the honest masses of either House—for assuredly whatever measure is permitted to pay tribute to his dishonorable coffers, will be sent to the oblivion which such association will abundantly earn for it. He boasts of his "friends in Congress" who will do his bidding. If he *has* any such, the lessons of last session will warn them how they follow his lead. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Case No. 158.—Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby.—A motion to dismiss was argued.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry Buckner.—Argument for appellee continued. Argument for appellant concluded.

No. 35.—James B. Teller, et al. *vs.* Jonathan T. Potter, et al.—Argued for defendants. Submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

No. 36.—J. Mattingly and wife *vs.* John H. Boyd.—Argued for appellants.

Adjourned till Monday.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander PAIGE, at the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 2, would shortly proceed to Hong Kong.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Jan. 15.

Governor RANDALL delivered his Message today. Among other matters he discusses the Banking Law of the State, and advises such action as will check the evils growing out of it. He recommends an investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption in the distribution of the public lands, under the act of 1856. He advocates a Pacific Railroad by the Northern route, and discusses the Slavery question at length, taking strong State's rights grounds. He is opposed to federal encroachment to benefit the Slave power.

Commutation of a Death Sentence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The sentence of WINSLOW EDDY, for the willful murder of his wife, was commuted to-day by Gov. BANKS to imprisonment for life.

Movements of General Walker, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 15.

General WALKER left this morning for Petersburg. A banquet given him last night was a splendid affair, and his speech created a strong impression.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Cunard steamship *America*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The weather is very thick; wind northeast, with indications of a storm.

Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived here at 1 o'clock, and sailed again at 3 this morning, for Liverpool. The weather is clear, with a light northwest wind.

Southern Mail Failure.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Southern mail has failed to arrive here today.

FROM ALBANY.

Court of Appeals' Calendar—Proceedings in the House—and no Proceedings in the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on the 19th: Nos. 39, 40, 41, 32, 69, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23, 44, 49, 60, 439, 12, 13, 16, 65, 18, 34, 43, 47, 48.

The House passed three additional hours ostensibly engaged in an effort to effect an organization. At the opening it was evident we were to have a departure from the regular order of things. Mr. LAW, American, took the first opportunity to initiate a change of programme. He proposed a resolution appointing VANVALKENBURGH, Republican, Speaker, and WILSON, American, Clerk. He claimed, in supporting this proposition, that concessions must be made, and that the American Party were, and had been, prepared to make such concessions as they deemed honorable and just. Those whom he represented were not to be driven from their position by the common charge of "bargain and sale." If such charges were to be believed, there was no prominent man in the State who had not been bought and sold. He thought his epidermis was too thick to feel such blows. The Americans had only demanded what should have been conceded, a recognition as a Party on the floor of this House. They had been driven to assert their claim. They were weak in numbers, but so were Republicans and Democrats. Neither of those combinations could, unaided, either effect an organization or carry any party measures. Under these circumstances the Americans would despise themselves as they would deserve to be despised by others should they concede everything. With those views he submitted his resolution for the consideration of the House.

A motion to divide the question was lost—Ayes, 54 Noes, 61—the Democrats and Americans voting No, the Republicans voting Aye. The original resolution was then put and lost—Ayes, 9; Noes, 101—the Americans voting Aye, the Republicans and Democrats voting No.

Mr. LAW then withdrew his own name as a candidate, and offered another resolution that ALVORD, Democrat, be Speaker; and WILSON, American, be Clerk. This was lost—Ayes, 56; Noes, 57. All the Democrats and Messrs. LAW, BACHELLER and HORTON voting Aye. All the Republicans and Messrs. ADAMS, RUSSELL and BOUGHTON, Americans, voting No. This was a tight squeak, and the result was not effected without a vast pressure of the screws. It was evident that the Democratic representatives from New-York and Brooklyn would rather not abandon REILLY for a Know-Nothing Clerk, but their lust for the immediate possession of the spoils overcame their dread of the future when their record would be reviewed, and thus faced the music. That they have shown the will to make a coalition with the Know-Nothings, being able to grasp the plunder, must be slightly mortifying.

Mr. LAW made one more effort to produce a result by offering the name of VAN VALKENBURGH, Republican, for Speaker, and NAPEW, Democrat. This was tabled—Ayes, 97; Noes, 12. Mr. LAW then gave up further efforts, subsiding to the more refining occupation of letter-writing.

Mr. TAPPAN, Democrat, then took a turn at the bellows. He moved ALVORD, Democrat, and RICHARDSON, Republican, for Clerk and Speaker. This was followed by a dozen different motions to amend, adjourn, lay on the table, etc. After an hour of confusion the motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the House went on voting as before—the result being substantially as before.

Then Mr. MCNOTT, another Democrat. He drove in a regular omnibus, loaded with ALVORD for Speaker, RICHARDSON for Clerk, Tom, Dick and Harry for Sergeants and Doorkeepers, and a *pro rata* distribution of the Chairmanship of Committees. This was tabled, *nem. con.*, and a second ballot had, with the same result as before.

Notwithstanding the suddenness with which the omnibus driven by Mr. MCNOTT had been upset, Mr BOUGHTON brought another on the track. His had a lighter cargo, carrying VAN VALKENBURGH, Rep., for Speaker, WILSON, American, for Clerk, and HITCHCOCK, Rep., for Sergeant-at-Arms. This went down the banks as summarily as its predecessor.

Mr. MILLS, Democrat, moved to vote by ballot. Tabled, as quick as lightning. It was evident they were all to show their hands.

After this it was a confused and rapid repetition of motions to adjourn, interrupted only by a little episode, in which Mr. DELANEY was the chief actor. He rose to a question of privilege. Three days ago, the Clerk had stated that on a challenge of the count three gentlemen had not voted, who had voted on the previous call. He wanted a chance to exonerate himself from such a charge, and offered a resolution that the Clerk give the names of the gentlemen. The Clerk stated that the gentleman could not raise a question of privilege, except it regarded his own personal convenience. Mr. DELANEY appealed. The House voted to sustain the Clerk, and Mr. DELANEY voted to sustain himself, and that was all who did.

After this the House adjourned.

The Senate was only in session for a short time, and did nothing that would provoke or justify comment, except to adjourn over to Monday. That was sensible. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Chair presented a communication from Judge EDMONDS, on behalf of the family of the late General WORTH, asking the State to take the custody of four swords presented to the late General WORTH, and deposit them in the State Library till young WORTH is of age. Referred.

Mr. DARLING presented a joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute those railroad companies who have failed to report to the State Engineer in compliance with the law. Laid over.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MATHER, to erect a new City-Hall in New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the 179th article of the Second Code of Procedure.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to improve the public health and establish a Sanitary Police in New-York.

By J. A. WILLARD, to incorporate a permanent Committee on Education for the ministry of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to fix the time for the reimbursement of that stock of the State, designated Long Island Railroad Stock.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, to amend the law relative to Road Assessments through unimproved lands.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock on Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Clerk announced the question to be on the motion for evening sessions. Tabled.

Motion for afternoon sessions also tabled.

On motion being made for the vote for Speaker,

Mr. LAW rose, and addressed the House at length. He justified the course Americans had taken thus far, but desired to say that they had always been desirous of organizing the House on a fair and honorable basis. They were prepared now to leave the responsibility with the members themselves, and to prove who were and who were not the disorganizers. He would now offer a resolution that

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker and Mr. DAVID L. WILSON Clerk.

After a fruitless endeavor to divide the question and to lay it on the table the resolution was voted down, the Americans only voting in its favor.

Mr. LAW then offered a resolution, making Mr. ALVORD Speaker, and Mr. WILSON Clerk. Lost by vote of 57 to 56. All the Republicans voted Nay—so did ADAMS and BOUGHTON, Americans. The Democrats and the remainder of the Republicans voted Aye.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Alvord, Baker, Beach, Emans, Engs, D. Fish, Hard, Holbrook, W. F. Jones, Lanning, Reynolds, Salisbury, Smith, Van Arnum and Van Valkenburgh.

Mr. LAW then moved that VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker, and JOHN S. NAPEW, Democrat, Clerk.

Mr. SHAPLES moved to lay it on the table. Carried. Ayes, 97; nays, 12.

Mr. TAPPAN then moved that ALVORD be declared Speaker, and RICHARDSON Clerk.

Mr. DUBUEA moved to amend, by declaring that VAN VALKENBURGH be speaker.

Tabled on a motion by Mr. MOORE, 56 to 54.

After various motions to adjourn, a vote taken which resulted for VAN VALKENBURG 54, ALVORD 49, FROST HORTON 6, LAW 1.

Mr. GODARD then offered a resolution that VAN VALKENBURGH be declared Speaker and Mr. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Mr. MOORE moved to amend by making FROST HORTON Speaker and JOHN J. REILLY, Clerk.

Mr. MCNOTT then moved to amend by electing ALVORD Speaker and RICHARDSON Clerk, and distributing the minor offices among all parties.

Mr. DELANEY moved to strike out RICHARDSON and insert JOHN J. REILLY. The whole subject tabled.

A vote was then taken for Speaker, without change of result.

Several more efforts to elect particular candidates of the different parties tried, but all laid on the table.

A protracted discussion took place on an attempt to adjourn over until Monday, and on different propositions to organize, all of which were voted down.

The House eventually adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

There are rumors to the effect that the effort to elect Messrs. ALVORD for Speaker of the House, and WILSON for Clerk, will be renewed to-morrow.

MR. LAW'S ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE HOUSE.

Mr. LAW, before offering his resolution for an organization by the election of Clerk and Speaker, said: Mr. CLERK, upon a previous occasion I briefly alluded to the peculiar position of this House on the question of organization, and the necessity existing for compromise. There is nothing improper or disgraceful in the position we occupy. We are standing here in the assertion of a natural right, growing out of party organization, and sometimes necessary for party perpetuity. But in the assertion of right, this belligerent attitude may be persisted in too long. The course we adopt, however satisfactory to ourselves, is a just theme of remark beyond these walls, and away from the actors in the scene itself. We must have learned by this time that concession must be somewhere made, and it is time we should show to the people of this great State that we are desirous to enter upon the performance of our legitimate duties. The American Party on this floor has claimed always to stand for concession. It has felt called upon to struggle long and struggle fiercely for principles that it has feared might be overlooked and forgotten. It has shown its strength and courage, ineffectual as you may choose to regard it; and it is prepared to place itself right before the people. The representatives of the American Party here have been told that the simple assertion of the truths for which they battle is sufficient—that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
The immortal years of God are hers."

No greater fallacy ever entered the mind of man. Truth, of itself, has no strength. It lies weak and helpless as the new-born babe, until the strong arm and the stronger purpose lift it up, minister to its necessities, develop its strength, and rear it up to the full stature of its powers. Hence it often happens that the advocates of half-forgotten or neglected truths are compelled to linger long in their defence. The American Party on this floor has found itself thus situated. It is determined to show itself ready for any honorable concession. For such a course there is a precedent, not established by the American Party, but made by its opponents.

Two years since the American party came into this House with a plurality of the whole vote. Democrats and Republicans were then minorities. After a protracted and fierce struggle, the House was formally organized by concessions between Democrats and Republicans. Did any Democrat, after that arrangement, charge that Democratic representatives on this floor had *sold* themselves, or abandoned their party? Did any Republican bring such a charge against Republican representatives? Some gentlemen here start back from all concessions, fearing that they will be charged by their adversaries with having made a *bargain and sale*. My epidermis is too thick to feel such charges when made. Such charges are always made by disappointed partisans and place-hunters. If such charges are assumed to be true, then there is not and has not been a man of mark in this State of any party for whom the devil has not paid almost fabulous sums, so often have they been sold.

I must be permitted on this occasion to step outside from party lines and speak of subjects not strictly germain to the question before the House. I do not expect to vote for the gentleman now presiding over this House, the Clerk of the last Assembly; but I wish to state my high appreciation of his courtesy as a gentleman and his ability as a Clerk. Whatever may be the future of our cause, I shall always ask and claim the privilege of ranking the gentleman among my friends.

Weather Reports—Jan. 15.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Weather dull and sky overcast. Thermometer 32°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind east. Thermometer 40°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Mild; slight rain falling. Ther. 38°.

NEW-HAVEN.—Raining slightly. Thermometer 40°.

EASTPORT.—Very pleasant. Wind north. Ther. 16°.

PORT JERVIS.—Raining hard. Quite warm.

ELMIRA.—Cloudy and colder than before this month. Hailed this evening. Thermometer 30°.

BUFFALO.—Mild; raining; wind southeast. Thermometer 28°.

ROCHESTER.—Compounded snow, rain and sunshine. Thermometer 32°.

SYRACUSE.—Snow before 5 o'clock—rain since. Thermometer 30°.

UTICA.—Snowing and blowing hard. Wind east. Thermometer 32°.

AUBURN.—Blustering; wind south, with rain and hail. Thermometer 32°.

SCHENECTADY.—Cloudy; wind southeast. Ther. 37°.

ALBANY.—Wind south, and raining a little. Thermometer 40°.

PITTSFIELD.—Cloudy. Thermometer 38°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Cold east wind. Cloudy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cloudy. Wind southeast.

CALAIS, Me.—Sky overcast. Wind northeast. Thermometer 19°.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Cloudy. Wind north-northeast. Thermometer 18°.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Looks like snow.

FREDERICKTON, N. B.—Weather mild. Sky overcast. Thermometer 14°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Sky overcast. Cold. Wind east. Thermometer 40°.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Clear and cold. Wind northwest.

TORONTO, Can.—Weather remarkably mild and Spring-like. Raining all afternoon. Scarcely any sleighing in Upper Canada.

Late and Important from the Utah Expedition.

Concentration of the Troops in Winter Quarters.

Preparation of the Mormons to Leave in the Spring.

Gov. Cumming's Proclamation, and his Letter to Brigham Young.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 13.

Last evening we received intelligence from the Army at Fort Bridger, and from the Territory of Utah, and proceed to give the news, which is of a highly interesting character.

The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were at the date of our last accounts, in Winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one and a quarter miles above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel COOKE'S command of dragoons, who were posted 40 miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of the infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in rebuilding the works, for the purpose of protecting the provisions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be completed by the Spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild. They were in excellent health, and numbered some twelve or fifteen hundred—in addition to which, it may be stated, that there were about a thousand teamsters, and other *attachés* of an army.

It will at once be asked how, under the circumstances, so large a body of men can subsist until June next, on the provisions which had been able to reach the Fort? To this we are enabled to answer, that, while some things will be wanting, there is a sufficiency of food to last the command for some months. Some articles were wanting—but the main one, salt, was on the way, and would be received in time. It is not to be concealed, however, that every precaution would be necessary against wastefulness in every article of provisions. When it is stated that horses and oxen, in the last stages of dissolution, were killed for provisions, it can be understood that there was very great anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possible. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals attached to the expedition had died.

Availing himself, however, of every possible resort, Col. JOHNSTON had sent Capt. MAGRU, with a command of men and several mountain pilots, to reach Taos and Santa Fé, and from thence to transport supplies for the army, but we look upon this as a forlorn hope, and not likely to result in giving succor to the main body of the army.

Now, as to the Mormons. We publish below Gov. CUMMING'S letter to Ex-Gov. YOUNG, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, declaring Utah in a state of rebellion. Our information is, that the Mormons, already satisfied of the hopelessness of their resistance, are preparing to abandon Salt Lake City early

YALE COLLEGE.

Medical College Commencement—Olmsted vs. Wendell Phillips—Hezekiah Augur—College Library—Inscription on a Syrian Marble—Bequest to the Theological Department.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

The second term of the Collegiate year opened last Wednesday. Commencements and prize debates are giving students, just at present, something beside studies to think of; but let no one imagine that Yale has been taking the world by surprise in transferring the time for her annual jubilee from July to January. The Commencement to which I refer is simply that of the Medical College The exercises connected with it took place last evening in one of the rooms of the Medical College building. The graduating class the present year numbers but six. The following are the names of the gentlemen allowed to affix two capital letters to their names:

JOHN MARTIN AIMES, Orange, Conn.
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRCH, Brookfield, Conn.
HENRY WEBSTER JONES, Bridgeport, Conn.
S. F. COLARDEAU, Guadeloupe, W. I.
DANIEL A. DE FOREST, Newburg, Ind.
TIMOTHY BEERS TOWNSEND, New-Haven, Conn.

Mr. J. M. AIMES delivered the Valedictory Oration, the degrees being conferred by Pres. WOOLSEY. The course of lectures before the Young Men's Institute has been an unusually interesting one this Winter. The old stand-bys, CHAPIN, BEECHER, EMERSON, &c., have taken their turns, and we have CURTIS, HAYES and HUNTINGTON yet to come.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has also delivered his lecture on the "Lost Arts," being the third repetition in this city, if I mistake not. Professor OLMSTED has taken the liberty of questioning some of the distinguished lecturer's statements with regard to the state of science among the ancients. Mr. PHILLIPS contends that, in many respects, they were in advance of the moderns.

Professor OLMSTED urges, in the first place, that no nation ever made such advances in the sciences of chemistry, mechanics and astronomy as the moderns have done. Others might, perhaps, accidentally have stumbled upon combinations of chemical substances which produced certain results, but of chemistry as a science they were ignorant. So with astronomy. THALES of Miletus, from his knowledge of the Saros, could predict the day an eclipse would occur, but it was experience, not knowledge, of scientific principles enabled him to do this. We predict not only the day, but the hour, minute and second.

Secondly—The ancients were unacquainted with the microscope and telescope. It had been cited as a proof of their having the telescope that, by a mirror suspended from the neck of the column at Rhodes, ships could be seen at Alexander, 300 miles distant. Two difficulties presented themselves here. It is absurd to suppose that we can see farther with a mirror than with the naked eye; and on account of the sphericity of the earth it would be necessary that a mirror which could reflect an object at a distance of 300 miles should be elevated to a vastly greater height than was the one in question.

Thirdly—Contrary to the generally received opinion, the ancients had not the means of exerting greater power than the moderns This was illustrated by a calculation of the force displayed in the transportation of a railway train. It is much greater than that necessary to move one of the monolithic obelisks. Yet our superiority is not so much in the amount of force as in the nature and object of its application. Here our superiority is plainly manifest.

Lastly—In the useful arts and comforts of life we have greatly the advantage of the ancients. The sewing machine alone is worth all their inventions.

Prof. OLMSTED's thoughts on this subject were embodied in a lecture introductory to his course on meteorology and astronomy, now being delivered to his Senior Class. I refrain from giving a full report, as it is Professor's O.'s intention to elaborate the lecture preparatory to its future delivery, so Mr. PHILLIPS may prepare himself for a thorough demolition in a few weeks. It may seem rather merciless thus to strip the charm from any production which has won such universal admiration as the lecture on the "Lost Arts," but on scientific subjects, if beauty and truth conflict, the former must yield to the latter. Lecturers of less note may learn from this to be cautious in discoursing to New-Haven audiences on subjects with which they are not perfectly acquainted.

One of those rare geniuses the world seldom produces, whom fortune seems determined to oppose and thwart from the hour of birth, died suddenly in this city last Sunday. I refer to HEZEKIAH AUGUR. The name perhaps is familiar to few, but visitors to Trumbull Gallery can hardly have failed to notice a piece of statuary representing the meeting of Jephthah and his daughter. Who would not have been surprised had they been told this exquisite work was executed by one who had never received any instruction in the sculptor's art, nor had any opportunities of cultivating his natural abilities. Mr. AUGUR was born in New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1791. At an early age his genius displayed itself in the construction of machinery and models, and particularly in carving ornamental wood work. When nineteen years of age, enticed perhaps by visions of wealth, and consequently fuller opportunities for the indulgence of his tastes and cultivation of talents, of the existence of which he could not but have been conscious, he entered upon mercantile pursuits. Here he was unsuccessful, as most geniuses of his stamp are. His failure crippled him for life. A nice sense of honor compelled him to straiten himself in every possible way in order to release himself from the obligations in which he had become involved. His efforts for this end necessarily interfered with the development of his genius, yet he left several works, beside the one above-mentioned, as monuments of what he might have done. Among them are the following: "Head of the Apollo Belvidere," "Sappho," "Resignation," "Bust of OLIVER ELLSWORTH."

A most remarkable characteristic of his manner of working was that he never made use of models. While living he associated with some of our prominent literary men, particularly with Dr. PERCIVAL, the poet. That he was not entirely unappreciated, may be inferred from the following passage from a letter written to the *New-England Magazine* by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, describing a Commencement at Yale in 1831.

"Let no one leave New-Haven without going to see 'Jephthah and his Daughter,' a group nearly completed in marble, by Mr. AUGUR, a native and self-taught artist. * * * The female figure is complete and in the highest degree beautiful. The attitude is well conceived; the expression of surprise and affectionate disappointment, at her father's averted look, is admirable. The drapery is finely disposed and wrought. The father we thought not quite equal to the daughter, though still created in a masterly style. We were told that this extraordinary artist works without model, or even drawing, transferring his conceptions directly from his mind to the marble. We trust he may be persuaded to adopt a less adventurous method. It is not the object of any artist to work miracles. And truly miraculous as it seems to be, that a group like this should be wrought without a model, yet, in his further studies and efforts, we trust Mr. AUGUR will be convinced that he, like every other man, however gifted, may do more with means than without. * * * Should he have the opportunity of forming himself at Rome, under the eye of the distinguished living artists there collected, and in the presence of the departed masters of the art, of ancient and modern day, who teach in their immortal works, there is scarce any eminence in sculpture which he may not fairly hope to reach."

Mr. EVERETT also refers to him in terms of high commendation in an oration delivered in Boston, Nov. 14, 1831, as an introduction to the Franklin Lectures.

A good work is being done in the College Library. The last Catalogue was got out a number of years ago. That was by no means complete, and the constant accessions which have since been made have caused the deficiency in this respect to be still more deeply felt. D. C. GILMAN, Esq., to whose energy one of the Literary Societies, as well the College, owes much, has undertaken the work of rearranging and recataloguing the books. This in a Library containing upwards of thirty-six thousand (36,000) volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, can evidently be no trifling task. The work is already far advanced—the number of books catalogued counting by the thousands. Mr GILMAN while in Europe last Winter and Spring, made valuable purchases for the Library, some of which have lately reached here.

There has been brought lately from Syria, and deposited in the Library, a stone with a part of a Greek inscription upon it, which was taken from the wall of the monastery of Deir-el-Kal'a-ah, near Beyrout. The stone formed part of a pedestal of a statue, or of an altar. The inscription, which is broken off in the middle, has been published in BOECKH'S great *Corpus of Greek Inscriptions*; but actual inspection shows that certain emendations then proposed are entirely impossible. The altar or statue was dedicated, according to vow, by M. OCTAVIUS HILARUS, in honor of Jupiter Balmarcos. The Syrian deity or form of Baal, so styled, is supposed not to be mentioned in any other ancient record. He is called on the inscription, "Ruler of Villages," or "Ruler of Revels;" and, in accordance with the latter explanation, the name Balmarcos may be traced to roots denoting the "Lord of Shakings," or dances. We believe Dr. ROBINSON has referred to this stone in his researches. The inscription seems to be composed in rude verse, and belongs to an age after the Romans became masters of Syria, as, indeed, the name of the dedicator shows. I may be permitted to say that the investigations which led to the above interesting conclusions were prosecuted by President WOOLSEY and Professor HADLEY.

Such an event as Yale receiving a bequest of any kind for the benefit of any department is deserving notice, if only for the rarity of the occurrence. Miss ANN L. MUMFORD, of New-London, deceased in December last, bequeathed to the Theological Department of the College a house and lot in that city valued at $3,000.

There are a number of interesting items waiting for notice, but my space obliges me to postpone them for the present. I can not close, however, without chronicling the rejuvenescence of our Yale magazine—*The New Englander*. It has given circulation for fifteen years to the opinions of New-England men, more particularly of those connected with Yale. During the first five years of its existence it displayed great ability and vigor, but since that time it has hardly maintained its former high position, in consequence of its having had no responsible managing editor. The last number was the first issue under its new management, it having now come into the hands of Mr. W. L. KINGSLEY, of this city.

The next number, which will appear the first of February, cannot fail to attract considerable attention. It is to contain, among other articles, one by Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, on "California." Besides being valuable as embodying the results of his observations during his late residence in that State, it will be looked for with peculiar interest from the fact that it contains some corrections of points in regard to which the Doctor claims that his views have been misrepresented. Rev. O. E. DAGGET, of Canadaigua, N. Y., taking SPURGEON as his text, presents a very interesting and valuable article on "Extemporaneous Preaching." Professor FISHER discusses the question, "Is the Reformation responsible for Modern Unbelief?" "The Mosaic Cosmogony" is a caustic review of late geological publications. Besides these, Professor DAY, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, has an article on the "Israelites in Egypt," and Professor WHITNEY, of Yale College, one on the "British in India."

The question whether we should sympathize with the British in India was discussed by five Sophomores in their prize debate last evening, Professors DANA and JOHN A. PORTER and Hon. H. B. HARRISON acting as Umpires. The prizes have not yet been awarded. W—G.

The Nicaraguan Question—Letter from Gen. Hornsby to Hon. G. M. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

During the nine years you served in the Legislature of Texas you were ever counted an able, fearless and honorable man, and I therefore call upon you as our representative in Congress, to investigate the charge I now make against Capt. DAVIS and Commodore PAULDING, of the United States Navy, of having committed great and criminal outrages against the persons and property of many of your old constituants.

Capt. DAVIS in May last used the flag and authority of the United States to assist the Costa Ricans in perfecting the destruction of the American Transit and to deprive Nicaragua of a government and independence. I know it has been pretended that the interference of Captain DAVIS was desired by the Nicaraguans under Gen. WALKER, and that some people call it a rescue, but so far from asking or wishing Captain DAVIS to take the part he did, Gen. WALKER refused to capitulate until Capt. DAVIS deprived him of all chance of succor by seizing the Nicaragua Coast Guard—the war schooner *Granada*—turned it over to the Costa Ricans, who had already broken up the American Transit, and then had in their possession, so far as they had not burnt and destroyed it, nearly a million dollars of American property. I believe a thorough examination will show that the English officers dictated these measures, and perhaps that is the reason no investigation has been ordered.

I, with many other citizens of Texas, went to Nicaragua at the call of, and under contract with the regular authorities, and we hold our Commissions under the last legitimate government of Nicaragua, with large arrears of pay and bounty land due us.

Capt. DAVIS and Com. PAULDING have employed the forces in the United States, in alliance with England and Costa Rica, to force us out of our adopted country, and wrong us out of our just claim for compensation, with other depredations on our persons and property, and it is the duty of Congress to examine fully into these facts.

These are not trifling charges against the honor and justice of the United States, and we, your former constituents, who went to Texas and helped make her an independent State on exactly the same principles on which we went to Nicaragua, have no appeal if Congress refuses us an investigation. We were doing for the citizens and interest of the United States what their own Government had for a whole year omitted to perform, in recapturing their steamers, and opening the San Juan, when we were kidnapped by Com. PAULDING from the soil of Nicaragua.

I ask, why we were taken by force from the service of our adopted country, and brought to Norfolk in a United States ship-of-war, where our men were stowed away in a hold like Coolies, and turned adrift, without trial or examination—stript of everything, penniless, and far from their homes, at this unfavorable season of the year? We were plundered of our stores and camp and garrison equipage by the same United States officials who made us prisoners, and the United States vessels were made receiving-ships for so much of the stolen property as they did not turn over to the negroes about Greytown, or keep for their own use.

Our lawless captors would not allow provisions or even medicines for the sick to be sent to Castillo Virgo for the gallant Colonel ANDERSON'S command, intending to starve him into a surrender: neither would they give us time and opportunity to collect our private clothing, so necessary to us in returning from the perpetual Summer of Nicaragua to the severe and changeful North. If they had been a tenth part as bold and resolute in dealing with Costa Rica and her English allies when they murdered United States citizens, and stopped for a year the chartered route to the Pacific, the transit steamers would have been retaken months ago from the Costa Rican plunderers. But the United States left their property in the hands of their enemy, until Colonel ANDERSON captured it from the Costa Ricans, and turned it over to the agent of the American owner. Then, for the first time, the United States Navy interfered, but it was only to take the steamers from the Americans who were reopening the navigation of the San Juan. Now, Sir, I contend that I am a commissioned officer in the service of Nicaragua, and was therefore in the line of my lawful duty on the San Juan River, defending her soil and rescuing the free navigation of her waters from the invading Costa Ricans, when Commodore PAULDING allied the United States Navy to that of England, and with the piratical holders of the American steamers, to make us prisoners and send us to the United States, where no one dares bring us to trial.

If I am not an officer of Nicaragua and a prisoner of war to the allied powers of England, Costa Rica and the United States, I must be a citizen of Texas, and I demand the interference of her representatives for a trial or redress. I insist on my position as an officer in the service of the Government of Nicaragua; it was temporarily overthrown by the action of the United States Navy, in cooperation with England and Costa Rica, for the destruction of the independence of my adopted country; but since the United States has forcibly brought me and my compatriots back to our native soil, against our will and contrary to law, something must be done for us either in the way of a legal trial or a fair indemnity. Law and public justice should insure us redress and indemnity if we have been made to suffer to this extent without having committed any crime worthy of trial.

It has been the pleasure of this Government to assist England and Costa Rica in displacing General WALKER from the command to which he was placed by the people of Nicaragua, and which has never been disputed by a single city or province of that Republic, except while it was under the rule of a foreign force; but this does not give it the right to dispose of the fate of those who have acquired important interests in that country.

Commodore PAULDING does not pretend that he was requested or empowered by the military usurpation which calls itself the present "Government of Nicaragua" to capture us or to appropriate our stores, and the Congress of the United States had not declared war on Nicaragua. It is evident, therefore, that we are not lawfully prisoners of war, and Commodore PAULDING has taken the responsibility of kidnapping two hundred soldiers of Nicaragua from their post of duty at the critical moment when they had achieved an important victory over the enemies of their country; and he has illegally disposed of property worth then and there half a million of dollars, to which neither he nor his Government had a claim to the value of one cent.

The Czar of Russia may do such things, but the violent expatriation of two hundred men, and the plunder of half a million of property, is an exercise of despotic power for which no law precedent can be found in the Republic to sustain Commodore PAULDING.

Other States of the Union may choose to live and die with Commodore PAULDING, under the "higher law," but Texas has always manifested a decided preference for the common honesty and Constitution of the United States, and in the certainty that you, Sir, have not blemished the known integrity of your principles by sitting in Congress, I entreat your aid in having this case submitted to a searching investigation. C. C. HORNSBY,

Hon. GUY M. BRYAN. Nicaraguan Army.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

An auspicious sun and a large attendance of members, delegates from other societies, and members of Congress, combine to render the commencement of this sixth annual gathering of the United States Society full of cheerful promise. The growing influence of our National Agricultural Society is manifested by the character of the persons who attend its Washington meetings. Amongst those in the hall this morning are Messrs. MORSE and GILMAN, of Maine; BROOKS, of the Massachusetts Legislature; C. L. FLINT, Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; Col. B. P. JOHNSON, the venerable and highly respected Secretary of our New-York Society; JNO. JONES, of Delaware; Judge FRENCH, of New-Hampshire; Prof. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston; Mr. LEONARD WRAY, of England, the introducer of the African Sugar-cane, or Imphee; Gov. MEDARY, of Minnesota; B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts; CHARLES CARROLL and Gen. TILGHMAN, of Maryland; MCCORMICK, of Illinois; H. WAGER and SAMUEL THORNE, of New-York: and especially notable are the farmers who attend. They are gentlemen who farm their hundreds and thousands of acres. Men who raise crops of thousands on thousands of bushels of wheat and corn, whose cattle are seen on a thousand hills. One or more of them I know employ over fifteen reapers in their harvest. And the interest which *such men* take in the deliberations of the United States Society commands the presence and respectful acknowledgments of our members of Congress and public functionaries; and despite the contemptible sneers of obscure provincial agricultural journals, these very men are by their countenance bringing about that public respect for the husbandman which is so heartily desired by all philanthropists. Let obscure country societies, and still more obscure journals, toady to the ignorant prejudices of illiterate farmers if they will;—It is not the province of our recognized National Congress of Agriculture to follow in their track. As well might they carp at the honorable distinction awarded to foreign Ministers by Congress, and acknowledge that in proportion as a farmer is uneducated, conceited and stubborn, by so much can he advance the agriculture of our country.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., by President WILDER, of Massachusetts, who, in accordance with established custom, proceeded to read an annual address, revisory of the acts of the Society since the previous meeting. The address sketches the magnitude of the panic and refers to the prominent influence which the disastrous times force upon agriculture. The recent introduction of the bill of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., was a much needed and most opportune step, and its provisions should be respectfully entertained by Congress.

The result of the National Trial of Harvest Implements of the Society was spoken of as highly satisfactory. More than forty machines had entered the field. The awards upon Reapers and Combined Machines had been made public at Louisville, but the Jury had come to a conclusion on Mowers only at a recent date. After comparing the work performed by various machines, the first premium (gold medal and diploma) had been given to BALL, AULTMAN & Co. for the machine patented by MILLER & AULTMAN. Second premium, of silver medal, to WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Third premium—bronze medal—to MARTIN HALLENBECK, of New-York. This decision has been anxiously awaited by not only manufacturers of machines but the purchasers and users, and as the limited space allowed me as a correspondent will not permit a detail of the new and important laws of machine-construction developed by the trial, and a mere glance at it would be insulting to your readers, "I will make it the subject of a special communication." In concluding his address the President spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: Men die, but institutions live. Several of the founders of this Association have already passed away, and their departure calls upon us for renewed diligence and activity. I have most cheerfully endeavored to bear my full share in these labors and responsibilities. For six successive terms you have honored me with your confidence as President of this Association,—an office which I esteem as one of the highest and most honorable that could be conferred upon me. For each of the last two years I have tendered you my resignation, but have yielded to your urgent solicitation, and have discharged the duties of the position at great personal sacrifice and to the best of my ability.

Among the considerations which have prevailed with me was a desire to reciprocate your kindness, and to conform my action to your judgment,—that my official service was important to the establishment and success of our Society. These objects have now been accomplished. The United States Agricultural Society is now a recognized national institution, cooperating harmoniously with the other agricultural associations of the country, and cherished by the warm affections of the American people. Wherever its exhibitions are held we are sure to meet, not only gentlemen of all professions, but thousands of our intelligent yeomanry. The Society has now attained a standing that will insure its perpetuity and usefulness, and a name that will descend to future generations. My resignation, therefore, which I now, for the third time tender you, cannot be prejudicial to its interests. New and imperative motives urge me to this measure. As the financial partner of a large commercial house, I cannot for the present abstract the time which I have heretofore devoted to your service, and yet faithfully discharge my multiplied duties in that relation. Besides, I cannot disguise from you the fact that my health has recently been seriously impaired and my life imperilled by the onerous duties of numerous official positions, superadded to those of my legitimate business. Some of these I must sacrifice, and I think I may now, without fear or reproach, be permitted to express my fixed determination not again to be a candidate for reelection.

By this proposal I seek temporary relief, for my heart will still be with you and I shall beg ever to be recognized as an active member of this body. I shall never cease to cherish the most ardent desires for your individual happiness and for the prosperity of the Society; and should the time in future arrive when my services in this or any other capacity may be required, and when a due regard to my business relations, my family, and my own health will permit me to render them, I shall most cheerfully respond to your call.

The address was received with the usual demonstrations of approbation, and Mr. TAYLOE, of the District of Columbia, rose to express his opinion, and he believed that of the Society, that the resignation of Mr. WILDER would be most unwelcome to the members and the public. He and they knew the zeal and ability which Mr. WILDER had manifested in the duties of his office. He did not agree with him that the financial crisis would seriously interfere with the holding of this year's Fair; at least he could speak for the South. The Southern States would be able to pay out of their surplus cotton for some of the kindness shown their section during the yellow fever at Norfolk.

The Chair appointed Committees to nominate officers for the current year, and to audit accounts.

Judge H. F. FRENCH, of New-Hampshire, moved the reference to a Committee of the bill of Hon. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. This bill, you will remember, provides for the granting of 20,000 acres of public lands, or scrip to that amount, to each State for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

W. F. M. ARNY, of Kansas, seconded the motion, but objected to the bill because of imperfection in its provisions for the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, moved the reference to a Committee of five of so much of the President's address as referred to the location of the annual Fair, but

Colonel B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, thought it would be better to refer it to the Nominating Committee to avoid multiplication of Committees. This being concurred in by Mr. HARLAN, it was so disposed of.

Judge H. F. FRENCH, of New-Hampshire, being called upon to state the result of his recent visit to Europe as Commissioner of the Society, stated that not being aware that he should be called upon to make a formal report, he would briefly state that on presentation of his documents as representative of the United States Agricultural Society at the shows of the Royal Society of England, the Suffolk County Society, and the Royal Improvement Society at Waterford, Ireland, as well as to the Imperial Society of France, he had been received with marked courtesy and great kindness. It was sufficient passport for introduction to the most distinguished society, that he came an American farmer, and a member of this Society. He would specially speak on the subject of steam plowing. It was profitable, and he thought would be generally adopted in this country. He had seen three different steam-plows and plowing-machines, and described them to the meeting. The plow form of implement he thought would not be adopted in the United States, but rather a spading or digging machine.

Senator HARLAN, being called to the Capitol, offered as a resolution, that "the President be requested to confer with members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and members of the Committee on the Patent Office, of the Senate with a view to perfecting a proper plan of coöperation by Congress with this Society, in aiding the objects of its organization."

Colonel B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, believed that steam plowing would be profitable in this country. No comparison, he thought, should be instituted between the United States and Great Britain, because of the dissimilarity between the conditions of labor and all the details of agriculture. In Great Britain it had been proved beyond cavil that it was profitable. In fact, FOWLER and BOYDELL, too, were now plowing by contract at less per acre than the usual cost of plowing by horse power. In 1851, when he was in England as our special Commissioner to the World's Fair, he had seen FOWLER laying tile by machinery better and cheaper than could be done by hand work. In our own country, we already had the Rotary Digger of Dr. EVANS, which he thought might be ultimately successful. The double Michigan plow pulverizes our fields as well as plows them at one operation. The English plow lays the furrow slices flat and so compactly as to require the employment of a heavy harrow and a heavy team. In the year above mentioned he had triumphantly established the superiority of the American plow in the face of all prejudice and opposition. He presented a letter from Governor KING, of New-York, declining with regret reëlection to his accustomed place in the Executive Committee of the United States Society.

The Chair expressed his regret at the determination of the Governor, for he had ever found him a kind friend, and an earnest ally of the Society. Mr. WILDER also spoke in favor of the steam-plow, and thought it would be adopted before long.

Hon. SIMON BROWN, of Massachusetts, indorsed the anticipations of the President.

Col. JOHNSON moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the bill of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and the Chair appointed as such, Messrs. Johnson, of New-York; Tench Tilghman, of Maryland; Loring, of Massachusetts; Tayloe, of District of Columbia, and Arny, of Kansas.

The regular subject, of *The necessity of having a more perfect knowledge of the mineral necessities of our crops developed*, being in order, Dr. ANTISELL, of Washington, made remarks as follows:

Dr. ANTISELL called the attention of the Society to the necessity of directing the application of chemistry in new channels; the doctrine of the rotation of crops is now no longer held; the theory of analysis of soils and of mineral manures is in its decadence; and, at the present day, analyses of soils, as conducted, afford no practical results, and are of no practical value. The proper direction in which chemical science should be applied is to determine what is the relation between the mineral matters of a soil and the organic matters found in the crop; thus, in what manner are the inorganic matters of the soil connected with the gluten, the sugar, the starch and other food, and respiration elements.

The inutility of former analyses was pointed out in the case of wheat, corn, and other cereal plants; the influence of climate and manures in developing organic food elements in plants. It was hoped, in conclusion, that the Society would take up the subject and prepare some plan for obtaining useful analyses; perhaps an application of some portion of the Patent Office grant might be appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. CHARLES CALVERT, of Maryland, cordially indorsed the views of Dr. ANTISELL, eulogized the matter presented, and moved that a copy be requested for publication by the Society, which was unanimously adopted.

After the discussion of some minor business, Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts, spoke in the highest terms of admiration of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the Vice-President of this Society, from Virginia, as also of THOMAS J. RUSK, of Texas, also deceased, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States Agricultural Society lament the loss of the Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, of Texas, by whose decease the cause of Agriculture has been deprived of a firm friend, and the nation of a patriotic and enlightened statesman; and be it further

Resolved, That, as American farmers, we cherish the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS as an ornament to our Society, and as the bond which connects us personally and intimately with the illustrious founder of our government, and with the wisest and most distinguished of the cultivators of the soil.

The resolutions were heard in profound silence, and, on putting the question to vote, a unanimous affirmative response was given. The Society, on motion, adjourned over to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

What our Artists are Doing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning some information, under the above heading, is given, that will gratify the lovers of art. But to the names there mentioned allow me to add that of Mr. FRIDOLIN SCHLEGEL, whose claims are equal, at least, to several there mentioned. Mr. SCHLEGEL excels in original design as well as in execution. He designed and painted the admirable picture of "Christ Expounding the Scriptures," bought by several gentleman for the Managers' Room at the Bible House in Astor-place. He has now on hand an excellent picture in his own studio, the subject of which is "The Death of Romeo and Juliet." It is well worth seeing. His studio is No. 58 East Thirteenth-street, two doors from the corner of Broadway. He is every way deserving of patronage. I will only add that these lines are penned entirely without Mr. SCHLEGEL'S knowledge or suggestion, by one who wishes to see merit properly rewarded. JUSTUS.

Launch of the Leviathan—A Perfectly Original Suggestion.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It is with the profoundest interest that I have read in your excellent paper the attempts to launch the great *Leviathan*, which have hitherto proved unsuccessful. I suppose she is built with her decks all in, and is water-tight, consequently she would be gas tight. Therefore please tell the noble BRUNELL to turn the city gas into her, fill her up like a balloon, and her weight will be lessened nearly one-half—then with her present appliances she can be launched with perfect ease. Yours truly,

SIDNEY MOODY,
Middlebury, Addison County, Vt.

N. B.—The above is original with me, and if tried will certainly prove successful. A simple suggestion sometimes saves thousands of dollars. *What do you think of the plan?*

Military Matters—A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication, signed by "A Brother Officer," published in your issue of yesterday, I noticed a mistake, the correction of which will confer a favor upon those interested. Your correspondent says, "The 'Eagle' was presented to the Seventh Regiment"—he probably intending to have written the Seventy-first, as it was bestowed upon the latter regiment by the Military Association.

The "Eagle," by the way, is to be forwarded to Albany, next Tuesday, under the care of an escort, consisting of volunteers from the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, in order to be present at the next meeting of the Association.

I am, yours, respectfully, G. T. REEDER.

The farmer, Benj. W. Sherman, who has been missing from Collins, N. Y., has turned up alive. He returned to Buffalo on the 11th inst., having traveled about Ohio for two months, partially insane from the effects of drugs administered to him in houses of ill-fame.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting Letter from Ex-Governor Geary.

The Lecompton Convention.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom.

SPRINGDALE FARM, WEST. CO. PA., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

SAMUEL WALKER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I am very much indebted to you for your valuable favor of Nov. 19, which I have read with pleasure and approbation. The case of Kansas is one which truly presents many important issues, all requiring serious consideration. Many of our most eminent citizens seem inclined to view them with dismay; but under all the circumstances, I am almost relieved from any doubt that all will end well, and I have a strong hope for the future prosperity of your beautiful territory. When our mutual friend told you that I still entertained a strong feeling in favor of the people of Kansas—I mean the real *bona fide* settlers—he never told a greater truth.

From the first time I set foot upon that land and associated with its citizens, I felt a deep and involuntary conviction that it would ere long be consecrated to freedom; and that too upon the principles of the Organic Act, in which I cheerfully recognize the principles of popular sovereignty, the right of the people to elect their own officers, and to manage their own affairs in their own way. That this will yet be most fully carried out even in Kansas, I have the most abiding confidence. There is, I assure you, but one feeling in the North, without regard to party, on this subject; and the same feeling prevails among nearly all good men in the South. It does not now require any galvanism, or electro-magnetism to enable even those who have heretofore been most obstinate and determined not to see, to perceive the whole truth. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and without miracle "see clearly." For this change in public sentiment a vote of thanks should be offered to the *Lecompton, Calhoun Constitutional Convention*. This Convention, knowingly representing only a small minority, has at length opened the eyes of the whole nation, by resorting to the most contemptible tricks and nefarious devices to defy and cheat the will and well ascertained desires of a vast majority. The determination of those wicked and unscrupulous men to force Slavery into Kansas, by fair means or foul, with or without the popular sanction, by every fraudulent device and chicanery that a usurped, but it is hoped temporary power, has placed within their reach, have at length opened their nefarious scheme in full glare to the clear vision and understanding of the people, and they, loathing, turn away from the disgusting sight, and with scarcely an exception, give it their bitterest execrations, and manfully declare, before high Heaven, *that the majority principle shall rule.*

The people entertain correct views, and the leading papers of the Democratic Party are declaring, *in tones of thunder*, that *that* sacred and inestimable right shall not be trampled on. The Democratic Party is in power; it stands pledged to admit Kansas into the Union with such a Constitution as a *majority* of her citizens shall adopt, but it must be one fairly submitted and fairly adopted and ratified. The representatives, therefore, of that party dare not vote to admit Kansas with a Constitution which is known to be adverse to the wishes of a vast majority of her citizens. The effort to force a Constitution distasteful to the people upon them, must ever prove futile, and the good citizens of the Republic would hurl from power the party that would dare to perpetrate so gross a violation upon the doctrine of popular government. The *test* agreed upon between the North and South for the determination of Slavery in the Territories was the *popular will*. The time has, therefore, come for the advocates of Slavery to yield, to give up the fight, and peaceably acquiesce in the well-ascertained will of the majority.

In my veto Message upon the bill authorizing the Constitutional Convention, I waived all the minor objections to it and dwelt alone upon the fact that the bill contained no clause authorizing and directing the submission of the Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection. In a conference with the Committees of the two houses, by whom the bill had been reported, I proposed to sign the bill, *provided* they would insert in it a section authorizing the submission of the Constitution as above indicated. But they *distinctly informed me, that the bill met the approbation of their friends in the South—that it was not their intention the Constitution should ever be submitted to the people*, and that to all intents and purposes it was like the laws of the Medes and Persians, *and could not be altered*. Upon the vital principle of submission alone the bill was vetoed, and it now affords me no ordinary pleasure to find that it took the initiative step in this great question which now agitates the entire nation, and that good and patriotic citizens unanimously, everywhere, sustain the principles laid down in that message. Upon those principles, fairly carried out, depend the liberty and independence of Kansas.

In the bill above referred to there occurs the following remarkable clause: "The Delegates, * * shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government." From this sentence the power is obtained to depose Governor WALKER, and appoint CALHOUN, or rather as a regency to occupy the interregnum between the deposition of WALKER and the election of some person to that office under the new Constitution. It seems to be according to law, and the laws are declared "*valid and must be enforced.*"

As yet there is no authoritative enunciation of the policy of the President with regard to the adoption of the Constitution and the selection of the new Governor, CALHOUN, under it. But there is one fact fully ascertained, that nine-tenths of the whole people of the Free States are inexorably opposed to this Constitution, and regard the new Governorship as an unprincipled usurpation.

How can CALHOUN and his colleagues look the people of your district in the face, since they have refused to submit the Constitution to the people, as you know, they were elected under as solemn a pledge, given at a public meeting at Lecompton, as was ever given before men. *Here they pledged themselves fully, freely and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas for their adoption or rejection.* Comment upon such conduct is unnecessary. I leave you to draw your own conclusions. But he is the man who once made a speech of considerable length in order to illustrate *his principles*, the quintessence of which was: "*I go wherever my party goes, and wherever my party goes there I go.*" Now what party he is following in making and breaking the aforesaid pledge I am at a loss to determine. For certainly it is no part of the Democratic creed, as I was taught it, and now understand it, to countenance, much less to do a wrong. Nor is there any obligation resting upon it to be controlled any more by the Southern extremists than there is with sectionalists in any other portion of the Union. In the late Presidential campaign, the Democratic Party said *Kansas must have fair play. That pledge nolens volens must be redeemed.* You may rest assured that if the Constitution be submitted to Congress without the popular action of the people of Kansas upon it, that body will as certainly order it back to them for such action. Then will be the time for the people there to speak in their might. For any attempt to force a Constitution in defiance of the popular will, and any infringement upon that principle will be indignantly and effectually rebuked. The rights of the people are not to be trifled with, and Congress will not lend itself to any subterfuge calculated to defeat the will of the people.

Under these views of the case it becomes those who are desirous that the people shall be protected in their rights and privileges, to be calm, prudent and courteous, but steady and *determined* not to submit to such a disfranchisement of their just rights, as would make them slaves, and cause them to become a contempt and bye-word, *and unworthy the name of American citizens.*

I feel assured that there is at present no occasion for blood-shed; but those who inflicted this *wrong, this outrage* upon Kansas, will, if I mistake not the character and spirit of her people, find the temperature of opinion a few degrees too warm for pleasant or long-continued residence within her borders.

Were you to go into an election under the late infamous apportionment, with all the power in the hands of the new Governor, I must confess I cannot see, at this distance, exactly where your *fair play* is to come from. The true plan would be for Congress to pass an enabling act, ordering a proper apportionment, and directing the election of delegates to a new Convention, who shall form a Constitution, which, after being properly ratified by the people of Kansas, should be laid before Congress and the State admitted, whether the majority are in favor of or opposed to Slavery; for it can be no longer contended that it is necessary to introduce Kansas into the Union as a Slave State to maintain the equilibrium between the North and the South, for that equilium will be still further destroyed by the admission, this Winter, of two additional Free States, Oregon and Minnesota, and the admission of Kansas, so far as *equilibrium* is concerned, will make but little difference to the South, for she will then be hopelessly in the minority, both in the number of States and in the Senate. Among *Union and States-Rights men* there certainly should be no objection to this, as the States would always maintain the principle that the *peculiar institutions* of each other should never be interfered with or invaded.

I most heartily trust that all wicked attempts to poison the peace, disturb the quietude, or to outrage or disfranchise the people of Kansas, may soon find their proper termination in the utter condemnation of an enlightened people.

Please give the sincere assurance of my unabated and constant attachment, respect and friendship to my friends among the good people of Kansas, and of the lively interest I always entertained for their welfare, happiness and prosperity, whenever you meet them.

I hardly know which to compliment most, you or the citizens of Douglas County, upon your election to the Sheriffalty. One thing I do know, they have selected an honest, capable, and energetic public officer.

I will use all the means in my power to obtain an appropriation for the pay of the volunteers.

Give my kind regards to your excellent and patriotic wife; tell her that her hospitalities are not forgotten, and believe me, as ever, your friend and obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY.

The cases of Russell Mills *vs.* Town of Plymouth, Mass., have finally resulted in an award of $15,000 against the town in one case, and in favor of the town in the other. In the first case, the judgment of the County Commissioners is final. In the second, an appeal has been taken. The cause of action was the tapping of Great South Pond for the Plymouth aqueduct, and the consequent cutting off of a brook, which flowed into the pond of complainants.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Second Part of the Report of the Committee of the Underwriters.

The Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the loss of the steamer *Central America*, in presenting a second part of their report, continue the subject with no little embarrassment, as in discussing *The necessity and means of improvement in the construction, equipment and

Boat, to breadth 7½ feet, with 5 thwarts, to carry each 33 persons.....99

Total.....197

Steamer of 2,500 tons should carry ten boats, as follows:

OUTBOARD.

One single bank Whale-boat, to be hoisted at port-quarter davits, in length 26 feet, breadth 5 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 11 persons.....1

One double bank Cutter, to be hoisted at starboard-quarter davits, in length 27 feet, breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 31 persons.....31

Two double bank Cutters, to be hoisted at quarter-deck davits, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons.....62

Two double bank Cutters, to be hoisted at davits just abaft wheel-house, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons.....62

TO BE CARRIED INBOARD.

Two double bank Cutters, to be carried *inboard*, each in length 30 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 33 persons.....66

Two double bank Cutters, *inboard*, each in length 30 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 33 persons.....66

Total.....298

A steamer of 3,500 tons should carry twelve boats, as follows:

OUTBOARD.

One single-bank Whale-boat, to be hoisted at port-quarter davits, in length 27 feet, in breadth 5 feet, 6 thwarts, to carry 13 persons.....13

One double-bank Cutter, to be hoisted at starboard-quarter davits, in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 31 persons.....31

Two double-bank Cutters, to be hoisted at quarter-deck davits, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons.....62

Two double-bank Cutters to be hoisted at davits, just abaft wheel-house, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons.....62

TO BE CARRIED INBOARD.

Three double bank Cutters *inboard*, each in length 32 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 37 persons.....111

Three double bank Cutters *inboard*, each in length 33 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 7 thwarts, each boat to carry 39 persons.....117

Total.....396

By the foregoing arrangement the maximum aggregate of persons usually found on board of European steamers may be accommodated with sufficient space, even to take aboard an additional number, in case of injury to one or more of the boats; and if proper care is observed in keeping them, with all their equipments, in readiness—a measure of vital importance—and by using ordinary precaution in putting them in the water and preventing their being injured alongside, the number designated for each respective boat can be conveniently seated.

The following proposed disposition of the several parties in the boats is thought to be the best adapted for economizing room, keeping the boats in trim, and affording, under the circumstances, the greatest amount of comfort to all.

For example, a double-bank boat, in length twenty-six feet, and breadth six feet nine inches, with five thwarts, (the smallest double-bank mentioned in this report,) can double-man her oars, by seating four on each thwart; and, in respect to the larger boats, this can be done with greater convenience. Thus twenty adults can be seated on the five thwarts, the coxswain making twenty-one, leaving the whole of the stern-sheets clear for women and children, and portions of the space under the thwarts for stowing the bread and water.

The bodies of the four on each thwart would give mutual support and warmth to each other, and the oars being double-manned, the rowers could, by alternating their labors, keep them constantly at work, by which, if making but little way against a head-wind and sea, they would, by the aid of drags, be kept head to sea in bad weather—the most favorable position for safety.

But, after all, everything must depend upon a previous organization of the parties who are to resort to the boats in case of such disaster as to make it necessary to leave the vessel; and this organization can only be effected at the commencement of the passage or voyage—an arrangement easily perfected in a few hours, provided there shall have been skeleton bills, with explanations, previously prepared.

If those who direct the equipment of steamers for sea would, at the *outset*, establish the precautionary measures recommended in this report, not only would the risk of injury and serious disaster to the vessel be very much lessened, but the underwriters could safely afford to lessen their rates of insurance accordingly.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, it is further suggested that the boats be named, and the seats apportioned to each person numbered, and that skeleton bills be timely prepared, making it only necessary to insert the names or numbers of those who are to compose the respective crews. These are to be placed opposite the numbers of the seats to which the parties may be individually assigned.

A competent coxswain for each boat, to be selected either from the officers or crew, or qualified passengers, whose duty it should be to make a daily examination of the boat under his charge, to see that all her equipments are kept in order and readiness, and those who compose her crew are familiar with their places at the oars.

It is a well-known fact, that notwithstanding the complements of boats usually carried by steamers, in compliance with the law, there never has been on board of any vessel (nor could it be expected) a third part of the number of seamen necessary to man them; consequently, in order to complete the requisite crews, those belonging to the engineer department, the servants and cooks, must be called upon, and it is obvious that those who superintend the management of the vessel and the engines, should be the last to desert their posts, though events occurring at times not far remote, have shown that some of the engineers, instead of standing by their engines, have been the first to seek the boats.

Seventh.—COMPLEMENTS OF CREWS, INCLUDING ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, STOKERS AND OTHERS.

The following is a copy of an official paper, obtained from the Custom-house, New-York, showing the number and classification of the respective crews of the steamers *Fulton, Baltic, Star of the West* and *Vanderbilt*, of four different rates of tonnage; and, so far as regards the safe navigation of the vessels, and the proper management of their engines, they certainly have had sufficient force, as compared with the numbers usually carried by American vessels, though for fully manning the boats they would be altogether inadequate.

But it ought not to be expected, as before remarked, that the owners should go to the expense of employing additional hands for such exclusive purpose, and hence the greater necessity of depending on the passengers in times of extreme need, and of their *previous* organization and distribution to the boats and other stations.

Tonnage and description of Crews of the under-named Steamers, taken from the Shipping Articles for their last voyage, respectively:

	Fulton.		Baltic.		Star of the West.		Vanderbilt.	
Tonnage	2307	92-95	2723	8-95	1172	33-95	3360	59-95
Officers & Cl'k.	6		7		5		7	
Carpenters	1		1		1		1	
Wheelsmen	4		4		—		4	
Seamen	16		23		11		21	
Boys	4		3		4		3	
Engineers	7		7		4		4	
Storekeepers	5		4		2		2	
Oilers and Water-tenders	3		3		—		6	
Firemen	12		27		6		24	
Stokers	12		21		9		19	
Steward and Stewardesses	4		5		5		7	
Cooks	3		7		7		8	
Bakers	2		1		1		1	
Pantrymen	2		3		0		2	
Port'rs, Bar-b'rs and Bar-k'pe	4		1		2		3	
Butchers	1		1		1		1	
Waiters	11		11		21		27	
Total	97		129		85		149	

Eighth.—GENERAL ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY, EMBRACING THE DUTIES WHICH SHOULD DEVOLVE UPON PASSENGERS.

It must be manifest to every one who has ever ventured upon the water, whether to accomplish a passage of short or long duration, that method and order in the organization of the various departments of the vessel, are essentially necessary to the convenience and safety of all who may find themselves embarked together, whether as passengers or employes in the ship. That there should be but one chief, (the captain,) to whose authority all on board should be obedient, and he alone should be held responsible for the safe management of his command.

In passenger steamers it is yet more important that he should be charged with the sole responsibility and control. The engineers, being strictly subordinate to him, should obey his orders with alacrity, and endeavor by cheerfulness and zeal to carry out his wishes in regard to the operations of the engines.

Let us now look to a systematic organization for steamers ranging in tonnage from one to four thousand tons, and to suggest, as a common basis, rules for the distribution of the services of passengers as well as others, who, having an equal interest in the safe navigation of the vessel, would doubtless be willing and ready to contribute all in their power to the common safety in cases of danger or actual disaster.

It is natural to suppose, that on occasion of alarm at sea, passengers would be desirous of taking part in the general efforts to avert serious results; and in being thus employed they would not only render themselves eminently useful, but their minds would be so occupied as to prevent the usual fright and confusion which generally attend those accidents, which vessels traversing the ocean are always liable to encounter.

There, doubtless, would be some over-valiant persons amongst the passengers to object to these precautionary measures, as indicating unmanliness and fear, and tending to create unnecessary alarm; but these would be the very first to exhibit a craven spirit when the conduct and energies of really brave men are brought into action.

Exclusive of the station bills usually kept on board of ocean steamers, regulating and describing the daily routine of duties of the officers and crew, as also their stations for special services, there should be, in addition, three separate skeletons of bills, in which to enter at the commencement of the passage or voyage the names or numbers corresponding thereto of passengers. These bills, though nominally separate, should be appended to the others, and entitled as follows:

1st. Passenger-bill in case of alarm of fire.

2d. Passenger-bill in case of dangerous leak.

3d. Passenger-bill in case of taking to the boats.

These, when filled up, should be placed *on boards*, and hung in some conspicuous part of the vessel, that all may see them.

It would be difficult for the Committee to frame bills suitable for every class of steamers, so varied in construction, dimensions and equipment as they are. They can, therefore, only recommend modification and enlargement of those now in use in the European lines, which can easily be done by the intelligent commanders of those vessels, if they agree with the Committee in the necessity of change in the general organization of ocean steamers.

Many might suppose that in carrying out the suggestions so strongly urged by the Committee, that great additional expense and trouble would be involved, but such would not be the case; the cost of these preliminary arrangements would be trifling, and the specific organization recommended by the Committee would tend rather *to save than to make trouble*. In truth, the Committee are of opinion that, in view of the melancholy events which are still fresh in the remembrance of the community, it has become the positive duty of owners and commanders of ocean steamers to adopt some more systematic and certain means of insuring the safety of those who embark in their vessels. And in accomplishing this most desirable change the self-satisfaction and interest of the owners, as well as the comfort and security of passengers, would be mutually subserved.

The Committee close their report with a sincere hope that it may have some influence in attracting the attention of those who are in any way connected with navigation, whether as directors of the commerce of the country, as parties engaged in the actual business of the sea, or those who embark upon the ocean for convenience or pleasure.

The suggestions of the Committee are earnestly commended to the benevolent, and more especially to the legislators of the land, whose intervention can legalize and enforce the improvements which are here recommended in all good faith.

(Signed) M. C PERRY,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
E. NYE,
F. S. LATHROP,
J. D. JONES,
A. V. FRASER,
ALFRED SETON,
J. A. LOWS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

Business Before the Legislature.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.

The following is Mr. MATHER'S bill amending the law relative to these institutions:

SEC. 1. The New-York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Eastern Dispensary, the Demilt Dispensary, and the Northwestern Dispensary, of the City of New-York, are, and each of them is authorized to change the time for holding their annual meeting and electing their officers, provided, however, that no such change shall be made excepting in the manner prescribed for altering or amending their by-laws, or by vote at an annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The act to take effect immediately.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The bill proposed to be introduced by Mr. SCHELL, amending the charter of this institution is as follows:

SEC. 1. The Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York, a corporation organized under the act entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies," (title 6, chapter 18, part 1 of the R. S.,) is hereby authorized to amend its charter or constitution by providing that the number of its directors shall hereafter be twenty-four, of whom at least one-half shall be laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SEC. 2. That the said Corporation may, at any time hereafter, further amend its Charter or Constitution by increasing the number of its Directors from time to time, as they may deem expedient, to a number not exceeding fifty, and that on every such increase one-half of such additional number shall be laymen as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the said Corporation may amend its Charter or Constitution by authorizing its Board of Directors, at any time between the annual meetings of the Society, to fill any vacancies which may occur in any way in their own number.

BANK RECEIVERS.

The following is the bill noticed on Wednesday by Senator SLOAN:

SEC. 1. The Receiver of any banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association for banking purposes, created under the laws of this State, may, and he shall have full power and authority to pay in full all debts and liabilities of such banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association, on receiving and having in his hands sufficient money realized from the property received by him as such Receiver; to pay in full all such debts and liabilities, and to reconvey, reassign, and retransfer, to such banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association, all property and assets that came to his hands as such Receiver, and remain in his hands undisposed of.

SEC. 2. Any Court of this State which has appointed a receiver of any banking association, corporation or joint-stock association for banking purposes, may at any time after the debts and liabilities of such banking association, corporation or joint-stock association, shall have been paid in full, satisfied or discharged, or after there shall have come to be in the hands of such receiver sufficient money realized from the property received by him as such receiver to pay in full all the debts and liabilities of such banking association, corporation or joint-stock association, order and direct, on the application of such institution, that all the assets and property remaining in the hands of such receiver, except the money to pay in full all the debts and liabilities that may then remain unpaid, be reconveyed, reassigned, to the banking association, corporation or joint-stock association of which he is the receiver; and on such order being made, all said property and assets shall be deemed to be reinvested in and held by such banking association as fully and perfectly as they held the same before such receiver was appointed, and a certified copy of said order shall be evidence in all the courts in this State of the reconveyance and reassignment of all such property by the receiver to the banking association, corporation, or joint-stock association.

SEC. 3. The receiver, on the service on him of a certified copy of the order of the Court mentioned in sec. 2, shall immediately deliver to the banking association, corporation, or joint-stock association for banking, for which he is receiver, all the books and papers of such institution which came into his possession as such receiver, and also all the property, assets and effects that came into his hands as receiver, and remain undisposed of by him, except the money that be remaining to pay in full any debts and liabilities that shall then remain unpaid.

SEC. 4. Whenever in the cases hereinbefore in this act provided for, the receiver shall have reconveyed and reassigned to such banking association, &c., the remaining property and assets in his hands as such receiver, or whenever the order directing such reassignment and reconveyance mentioned in sec. 2 shall have been made by the Court, such banking association, &c., shall have possession, and enjoy all its property, assets and effects, and all the rights and privileges which it possessed and enjoyed before the appointment of such receiver, as fully and as absolutely as it possessed and enjoyed the same before the appointment of such receiver, subject, however, to all the obligations and restrictions to which banking associations, &c., are subject by law.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply to individual bankers and their respective receivers.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUITS ON BEHALF OF THE STATE.

The following communication of Attorney-General TREMAIN has been sent to the Senate, relative to certain actions against the State:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

On examining the condition of the cases now pending, in which the people of the State are plaintiffs, I discover that there are about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars involved in those actions, for moneys due the State, either for taxes, or for public moneys withheld by public officers. Some of these cases appear to have been pending for several years. It is also represented to me by the Auditor that the public interest may require that other actions shall soon be commenced for the recovery of other large sums belonging to the State. In some of the actions pending the places of trial are named in counties where, in the ordinary course of business, it will be from one to three years before a cause is reached upon the calendar, for trial.

In 1850 an act was passed declaring that all actions brought to the People in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and also all actions brought by the Attorney-General, to test the title to certain lands referred to in the act, shall have a preference over all other causes.

The Court of Appeals has adopted a rule allowing criminal causes to be moved, on the part of the People, out of their order on the calendar, and giving them a preference. A similar rule also exists in the Supreme Court.

It seems to me that a like preference should be given by all actions in which the people are a party. The reasons for such preference are the same that prevailed in the legislation of 1850, and in the adoption of the rules to which I refer. The public interest, manifestly, requires that claims for taxes withheld, or public moneys not paid over by defaulting officers, should be brought to a speedy determination, and it is hoped that an act will be passed, at an early day, declaring that all civil actions, in which the people are a party, should have a preference in all courts, and may be moved, on the part of the people, out of their order on the calendar.

I find, also, that there are several causes in the nature of a *quo warranto*, involving important constitutional questions, in which judgments have been rendered against the People. Under the present practice, no appeals can be brought in these cases, unless security is given on the part of the people for the payment of costs. It is apparent that public officers ought not to be required to assume liabilities, on behalf of the State, in matters where they have no personal interest, nor is there any reason for requiring such security in cases where the People are a party, other provisions of law affording adequate remedy to the opposite party. In 1855, a special act was passed, dispensing with a bond, in actions upon a lost note, wherein the People are a party. It is believed that the public interests would be promoted by such an amendment of the Code of Procedure as will allow an appeal to be brought by the People, from all judgments against them, without any security for costs, and that such appeals shall operate as a stay of proceedings in the same manner as if security had been given.

LYMAN TREMAIN.

We concur in the above:

S. E. CHURCH,
J. V. VANDERPOEL,
N. S. BENTON,
CHAS. S. SHERRILL.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Mr. NOXON has introduced the following bill in the Senate:

SEC. 1. Section two of the act entitled "An Act to exempt from sale on execution the homestead of a householder having a family," passed April 10, 1850, is hereby repealed.

That section of the chapter of the law proposed to be repealed is in the following words:

"To entitle any property to such exemption the conveyance of the same shall show that it is designed to be held as a homestead under this act, or if already purchased, or the conveyance does not show such design, a notice that the same is designed to be so held shall be executed and acknowledged by the person owning the said property, which shall contain a full description thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the said property is situate in a book to be provided for that purpose, and known as the "Homestead Exemption Book." But no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or prior to the recording of the aforesaid deed or notice.

Mr. NOXON also introduced the following bill, providing for the redemption of real estate, sold under foreclosure of mortgage:

SEC. 1. Within one year from the day of sale of any real or leasehold estate, by virtue of any mortgage heretofore executed, or of any judgment of foreclosure thereon, such real or leasehold estate, or any distinct lot, tract, or portion thereof so sold may be redeemed by the mortgagor, his personal representatives or assigns, on paying to the purchaser on such sale, his personal representatives, or assigns, or to the Treasurer of the County in which such real or leasehold estate is situated, for the use of said purchaser, the sum of money bid on such sale, with the interest on that sum, from the time of such sale, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said purchaser or County Treasurer to make and execute a certificate stating the receipt of any moneys in the foregoing specified to be in full redemption of said mortgaged premises from said sale, and thereupon to acknowledge the same before any officer authorized to take the proof or acknowledgement of deeds; and upon recording the same in the office of the Clerk of the County where said mortgaged premises are situated, the said sale shall become null and void.

SEC. 3. Such certificate shall be recorded by the County Clerk in the County or Counties where such land is situated, or in the City of New-York by the Register of Deeds, in the book of mortgages therein, and such certificate and the record thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained, and thereupon said mortgaged premises shall no longer be subject to said mortgage, to any sale made by virtue thereof, or to any judgment authorizing such sale.

SEC. 4. The purchaser on such sale shall be entitled to the immediate possession of such premises sold after the expiration of twenty days from the day of sale, unless the mortgagor, or some one entitled to redeem said mortgaged premises, shall within said twenty days give security to such purchaser for the use and occupation of said premises for the prevention of waste thereon, and for the peaceable delivery of the same to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, at the expiration of one year from the day of such sale in case such premises shall not be redeemed as authorized by this act.

SEC. 5. Such security shall be a bond in the penalty of double the sum bid by such purchaser on said sale, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by any Judge of any Court of Record in which the mortgaged premises are situated conditioned to deliver possession of said premises at the expiration of one year from the time of said sale to said purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without having permitted any waste, or done any thing to injure the value of said premises, and to pay for the use of said premises, to be estimated at ten per cent. on the amount bid by such purchaser, and seven per cent. on all prior incumbrances at the expiration of the year aforesaid, provided the premises are not rendered according to the provisions of said act, said bond to be delivered to the purchaser or filed in the office of the Clerk of the County where such mortgaged premises are situated.

SEC. 6. After the expiration of one year, and within fifteen months from the day of sale of the mortgaged premises as hereinbefore specified, every creditor having a lien on the said mortgaged premises subsequent to such mortgage forclosed, (in case such mortgaged premises are not redeemed within one year by the mortgagor, his representatives or assigns,) shall have the right to redeem such premises from such sale according to the priority of their liens, as follows: The creditor having the senior lien shall redeem by paying to the purchaser or the County Treasurer, for the use of such purchaser, the sum paid by such purchaser, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon, from the day of such sale; and any second or other creditor may redeem the same from such sale, and from such redeeming creditor, by paying to him or to the County Treasurer, for his use, the sum paid by him on such redemption, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon from the day of such payment, together with the amount of all senior liens to those of such second or other creditor held, owed or paid by the senior creditor from whom such second or other creditor redeems, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon.

SEC. 7. To entitle any creditor to acquire the title of the original purchaser, or to become a purchaser from any other creditor, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, he shall present and leave with such purchaser, creditor or County Treasurer, the evidence of such right required by law on redeeming from the sale of real estate upon execution by sheriffs.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A ROMANCE OF LOVE.

An Elopement and a Writ of Habeas Corpus to obtain a Wife.

Warning to Theatre-Going Mothers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George Taylor.—It is said that a certain Mrs. Hawley, in her early days, eloped with a certain Mr. Hawley. They lived together for some time, and a son and daughter were born unto them. Subsequently Mrs. Hawley obtained a divorce from her husband, and married a Mr. Wright, who is now deceased. Mr. Hawley, the first husband, who also is not living, previously to his death made a will leaving to his son and daughter some $30,000 each. With these two children, the widow Wright has been residing in Thirteenth-street.

Some four or five years ago, a Mr. George Taylor made the acquaintance of Miss Emma A. Hawley, daughter of her who is now Mrs. Wright. He became quite intimate in the family, and was cordially received by mother and children. About two years ago he went to Scotland on business for the firm in whose employ he was, and while there carried on a correspondence with Mrs. Wright, and occasionally received a note from Miss Emma, she having always been accustomed to treat him as a brother. Mrs. Hawley took quite an interest in young Mr. Taylor, and in her letters occasionally alluded to his matrimonial plans. She spoke of her daughter, Miss Emma, as being a noble girl, capable of making an efficient and accomplished wife, and who, moreover, was possessed of the comfortable sum of $30,000. The letters frequently hinted that Mr. Taylor was just the person to guard the bank stock from the hands of matrimonial fortune hunters, and their possessor, from the storms of life. Shortly after Mr. Taylor's return from Europe, a year since, he became engaged to Miss Emma, with the consent of her mother, and took up his residence with the family. It was settled that the young couple should be married in December last.

A few months since, for reasons not material to be stated, Mrs. Wright became opposed to the proposed union, and determined that it should not be consummated. She kept a strict watch upon the young lovers, not allowing them to leave the house together. It is supposed that George and Emma planned various schemes for an elopement, but all were frustrated by her watchfulness. Last Saturday a party was formed to visit Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hawley, Jr., were to go together. Emma, a gentleman who was in her plot, and Mrs. Wright, with another gentleman, were the rest of the party. They rode down in an omnibus, and when they got out Emma and her friend managed to slip behind the rest, and, in the crowd about the door, to escape unperceived. They hailed a hack, and hastily jumping in, drove to a private house, No. — Ninth-street, where they had previously provided a clergyman, who had been brought from New-Jersey, and kept here for two days to be in readiness at any time to marry the lovers.

At the theatre, when our party had obtained good seats in the body of the house, the eager eye of the mother sought in vain for her daughter. Mr. Taylor was also surprised at her absence, but ascribed it to unintentional separation in the crowd. He thought they might be up stairs, and consented to hunt up the lost ones. He left the party, but instead of going to the gallery, proceeded as rapidly as possible (and that was decidedly fast) to the house in Ninth-street.

* * * In about ten minutes a merry party left the house in Ninth-street and proceeded to Wallack's, where they took seats in the gallery. They had been seated for but a few moments when Mr. Hawley (having been sent to search after Mr. Taylor, the lost hunter after Miss Hawley,) came up. The party was glad to see him, and as their seats were not very comfortable, concluded to join their friends below, whither they all went, and after sundry wonderings how they could have got separated, gave their attention to the "Poor of New-York." Nor did the mother once suspect the other play that had been acted.

But "Murder will out." During the ride home, the mother made some inquiries suggested by her suspicions, but the answers were evasive. On Sunday her fears were so aroused that she refused to allow Mr. Taylor to see her daughter. On Monday, Mr. Taylor acknowledged that they had been married, and demanded to see his wife, but being still refused, he took out a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain her. On going to the house to serve the writ, he found that the mother had fled to parts unknown, taking the new wife with her. The writ was returnable on Tuesday, but no trace of the fugitives could be found, and the writ became void. On Wednesday Mr. Taylor was going to the store of Mr. Hawley when he saw a carriage start from the door. Thinking he might learn the whereabouts of his wife he followed, until the carriage stopped in front of the office of the Attorney of Mrs. Wright. Being near Judge SUTHERLAND'S office Mr. Taylor ran in, and quickly returned with a writ of *habeas corpus*. Opening the carriage door he discovered his mother-in-law, to whom he politely presented the writ. She objected to receiving it, but it was pressed upon her in such a decided manner, that it would have been rude for her to decline accepting it.

The writ was returnable yesterday, and the counsel appeared and put in the return, in substance giving the above facts. The further hearing was postponed until 3 P. M. to-day.

The parties most interested are not our authority for saying that the husband is about 23 and the lady 17 years of age.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Mary H. Crane vs. *Geo. W. Crane.*—The parties, by mutual agreement, determined to live separate, and the husband was to allow the wife $300 per annum. It is alleged that she subsequently lived in an improper manner with a German, which so exasperated the husband that he left the country and stopped the payments to his wife. She brought a suit, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the amount which should be paid by Mr. Crane to her. Yesterday a motion was made to confirm this report, but was adjourned until to-day.

THE WOLFSOHN HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Louisa Wolfsohn, on habeas corpus.—This matter coming up for a further hearing this morning, Ann M. Lucas, the matron of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, was cross-examined on her direct testimony, given on Thursday. She testified that she had to attend the clothing of the female patients; witness could not say whether the subject of translation was forced upon Miss Wolfsohn; during the day the patients were under charge of witness, who regulated the work, amusements and conduct as she thought proper, under the Doctor's direction; Dr. Younghaus conversed with Miss Wolfsohn altogether in German; witness did not understand the conversation; witness never knew of a patient being blistered or punished. Witness did not recollect if the dresses had been taken away from the prisoner, but thought it was done as a matter of unkindness, and not as a matter of treatment. Never saw any acts of unkindness on the part of Dr. Younghaus, only words. Witness was not aware that any fault had been found with her, and no complaints had been brought against her by patients since her connection with the asylum.

Dr. Coven, the physician connected with the City Prison—in which capacity he treats upwards of 800 insane patients a year—testified that he had conversed with Miss Wolfsohn, and could see nothing in her conduct to justify her confinement in a lunatic asylum.

The further examination of witnesses was adjourned to to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

DECISIONS.

Dorothea Foster vs. *Joseph Foster.*—Case referred back to referee for further testimony.

Geo. W. Kirtland vs. *A. F. Hastings et al.*—Motion denied.

John Benson vs. *Julius C. Minett et al.*—Motion granted with $10 cost, unless defendant in five days serve an amended answer and pay such costs.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

John Hodgson vs. *Charles Fox.*—Answer must be struck out as frivolous, except that portion setting up counter claim. That must be made more definite and certain. Ten dollars cost of motion to plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

On Thursday afternoon, General Nye applied, before Justice DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, for three writs of *habeas corpus* and three writs of *certiorari*, for the purpose of bringing up Peter Duffy, Wm. L. Miller and Oscar Van Tassel, the policemen who were arrested on Tuesday last on a charge of the murder of Patrick Vaughn during the riot at the Eighth District poll of the Eleventh Ward, during the last election. Mr. Nye applied for the writs with a view of getting the accused out on bail without subjecting them to a preliminary examination. The Judge granted the writs, returnable forthwith.

The return to the writs was made before Judge INGRAHAM, at Chambers, Friday morning.

General Nye, after stating the facts of the case, asked that the accused be admitted to bail. At the most the case could not amount to more than manslaughter, which was a bailable offence, and as the men were ready to give bail, he submitted it was the most desirable course to be pursued.

Mr. Sedgwick said they had seven witnesses to examine yet before the Police Justice, but he would make no objection to have their examination take place before Judge INGRAHAM.

Judge INGRAHAM said: As I understand the case is still under examination of the parties for the crime of murder, it is impossible for me to pass upon the question of bail until the prosecution have got through with their case.

The Judge finally ordered the writs to be discharged and the case sent back to the magistrate. After the case was there passed upon, the parties could move for new writs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—JAN. 14, 1858.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

William H. Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover $2,627 32 alleged to be due to the plaintiff on a contract for rebuilding Pier No. 45 North River in 1854. At a former trial a verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term. The cause was argued at the General Term and a new trial ordered. The contract required that the work should be done under the directions of the Street Commissioner in strict conformity with the specifications. The plaintiff admitted that the work was not done in exact accordance with the specifications, but averred that the departures from the contract were authorized by the Street Commissioner and the Superintendent of Wharves. The plaintiff was sworn on his own behalf, and several other dock-builders also testified as to the character of the work, and the comparative expense of the work as actually done, and that required by the contract. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no cause of action had been shown against the defendants, and that the Street Commissioner had no power to authorize the plaintiff to perform the work in any other manner than that required by the contract. The motion was granted and judgment ordered for the defendants.

A. J. Willard for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and Richard Busteed for defendants.

Heavy Damages for Breach of Promise.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Jan. 15.

Before Judge Daly.

Esther Leopold by her next friend, Heyman Leopold, vs. *Morris Meyers.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, a young, good-looking woman, complained that the defendant, in August, 1856, promised to marry her at such time as she should request, which she alleges that he refused to do; that in September, of the same year, he promised to marry her in January, 1857. Upon his promise she placed firm reliance, and accordingly remained single, and although the time has passed in which he promised to marry her, he still refuses to fulfill his obligation. She claimed that by reason of these acts of the defendant she has suffered damages to the amount of $10,000, for which she asked judgment.

The defendant admitted making the promises, but set up that she did not request him to fulfill his first promise; that he intended to marry her in January, but no specific contract was entered into binding either of them to that particular time; that by reason of his ill health and the change in his business affairs, it would have been improper and inadvisable for him to marry her at the time last stated; that he desired and suggested a postponement of the marriage, to which she made no objection; that he offered to marry her after his first promise, but she did not comply with his offer, and that he furnished jewelry to her to the value of $120, which she had not paid for, and he asked judgment against her for that amount.

This morning the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Before Hon. E. D CULVER.—*Meyer H. Meyers* vs. *Jacob Ganzer and others.*—This action was brought to set aside a conveyance of property on the ground of fraud. The case was tried by a Jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff.

☞ The King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning, but adjourned without transacting any business, as the Judge (STRONG) has a large civil calendar to dispose of this term.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship-of-War Congress

This ship arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday after a cruise of two years, six months and twenty-four days.

She sailed from New-York July 16, 1855, for the Mediterranean, as the flag-ship of Commodore BARNEY. The *Congress* mounts 50 guns, and has a crew of 480 men, the best disciplined and most efficient in the Navy.

No accident has happened during the cruise to any man, and but few have died of disease of any kind, having lost but 10 in all; among them Dr. C. H. LEISTNER, of New-York, a graduate of Pennsylvania University. He died at sea Dec. 27, 1857.

During the cruise, this ship visited all the principal ports on the station.

Nov. 26, 1857, she sailed from Spezzia, homeward bound, leaving on the station the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Captain BELL, (soon to sail for the East.

The following is a list of officers now in the ship: Commodore, SAMUEL L. BARNEY; Captain of Ordnance, George A. Magruder; Commander, Thomas T. Craven; Lieutenants, William May, William C. B. S. Porter, Samuel Marcy, J. P. Jones, L. H. Newman, James Stillwell, Benjamin P. Loyall; Purser, James R. Temple; Surgeon, W. F. Patton; Major of Marines, Benjamin E. Brooke; Chaplain, Rev. Mason Noble; Assistant-Surgeon, Andrew Conrad; Lieutenant Marines, J. R. F. Tatnall; Commodore's Secretary, J. P. Smith; Midshipmen, George Law, E. P Lull, G. F. Crossman, A. Hopkins, T. McBuchanan, Philip Porcher; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Emerson; Purser's Clerk, Mr. Backmeister; Boatswain, George Willmuth; Gunner, George Syrian; Sail-maker, T. T. Herbert; Carpenter, James Mead; Yeoman, B. G. Spalding; Purser's Steward, S. Meginness.

A young man, named Theo. E. Seidel, committed suicide, by taking arsenic, at Cleveland, on the 9th inst. His family live in Rochester, N. Y. His mother and a sister put an end, to their lives by suicide some time ago.

The Convention of Grape Growers held at Meriden, Conn., this week, adopted a Constitution and organized an association, of which David Clark of Hartford is President.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made official reply to the request of the collector of Galveston for authority to place the lifeboats of the district in a more efficient state of service. He states that there is now no money in the treasury applicable to that object, and that a new appropriation by Congress must be awaited.

A young man, named Edward Plumer, attempted suicide in New-Orleans a few days since, by shooting himself in the mouth, because a young German girl refused to accept his offers of devotion. It is said he is so badly wounded that he cannot recover.

The Winnebago Indians in Minnesota raised last year over 5,000 bushels of wheat on the Reservation, being more than half of the entire amount produced in Blue Earth County. They have nine townships of land, and of this 1,000 acres are under cultivation.

☞ Payments to employés at the Charleston Navy Yard are to be made immediately.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Dedication of the new House of Worship of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will take place on SUNDAY, 17th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The pastor, Mr. C. HOOVER, will preach in the morning. Dr. PRENTISS, of the Mercer-st. Church, in the afternoon, and Professor HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, in the evening. The Church is located in South 6th-st., near Jersey-av. The friends of Christ from this City and neighborhood are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The Adelphi Room, corner of 11th and Grand sts., Williamsburg, has been engaged by a few Baptists, who are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of sitting under the ministry of Rev. ROBERT CARR, who has complied with their invitation to preach the Gospel in the above place, and will commence his labors, God willing, next LORD'S DAY, 17th inst. The room is commodious, and an invitation is affectionately given to all who can attend.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts., divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer-meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the church.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sunday School** connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Speaking by the children, and music under the direction of Prof. ALDEN. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Mr. WARD, returned missionary from Assam, and by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor of the First Mariners' Church, New York.

☞ **The Second Anniversary of the Sunday** Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING. Address by Rev. WM. R. MILBURN and the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D. The children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, will sing some new Sunday School pieces. Exercises to commence at 7½.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $5 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., with three days' later news from Europe, is now overdue at Halifax. She had not been signaled up to 11 o'clock last night.

The mails of the *North American*, which arrived at Portland on Thursday evening, arrived in Boston yesterday and were dispatched over the New-Haven road and reached this City by the midnight train. The abstract of her news telegraphed from Portland and published yesterday morning contains everything of importance.

The surface of Congressional equanimity is again ruffled by a hint at corruption, and judging from indications yesterday, a considerable portion of the present session will be spent in the investigation of charges, express and implied, against the integrity of members. In the House, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact that the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company stated that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff act of 1857, and calling for an inquiry into the matter. He proposed the appointment of a select committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, and proceeded at some length to advocate immediate action on the proposition. This gave rise to a long and warm debate, in which the question of corruption was very fully discussed. Various amendments were proposed as to the manner in which the investigation should be conducted, and, finally, one suggested by Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, as a substitute, was adopted, which provides for a select Committee of five with power, who are to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendations as they may deem proper. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois—the subject of the Corruption Investigating Committee of the last House having been brought up—offered a preamble and resolution proposing that Mr MATTESON's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House; but as Mr. MATTESON was absent from Washington, the matter was postponed until Monday week. A resolution was passed authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers relative to the charges against Judge WAYROUS, of Texas. The joint resolution of the Senate, in regard to the retired naval officers proposed to be restored to the active list, was lost, objection being made to its consideration.

Mr. MATHER gave notice, in the State Senate yesterday, of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the erection of a new City Hall in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to improve the public health, and establish a Sanitary Police in this City. The first business in the Assembly was action on the motions to hold afternoon and evening sessions, both of which were tabled. The apparently interminable contest for the Speakership was then resumed, and various proposals were made from the American side of the House to compromise by a division of the offices, but they all failed. One proposition was that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Republican, be Speaker, and DAVID L. WILSON, American, Clerk; another, that Mr. ALVORD, Democrat, be Speaker, and Mr. WILSON, Clerk; and another that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and JOHN S. NAFEW, Democrat, Clerk. It is thought probable that the effort to elect Messrs. ALVORD and WILSON will be renewed to-day.

We find in our St. Louis exchanges details of the Kansas news previously telegraphed to us, which leaves little room for doubt that the Pro-Slavery ticket is elected by a small majority. The expression against the Lecompton Constitution, however, is very decided, and the Free-State men probably have a majority of the new Legislature. In Kickapoo, Doniphan, Johnson, Bourbon and Douglas Counties, and in Atchison City the Pro-Slavery men have large majorities on the State ticket, owing to the fact that most of the Free-State men refused to vote at all. The Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton on the 4th, and adjourned to Lawrence on account of a lack of accommodations—Governor DENVER having signed a bill authorizing the removal. The Governor had sent in his message, a short abstract of which we published on Thursday morning. We give the document in full elsewhere.

Details of the news from the Utah Expedition, telegraphed from St. Louis, have reached us, but comprise nothing additional of importance. In sending a copy of his Proclamation to BRIGHAM YOUNG, Gov. CUMMING addressed him a letter announcing his appointment as Governor of the Territory, and regretting the acts of violence which had been committed, and which were attributed to YOUNG. The St. Louis *Leader* does not place much reliance in the report that the Mormons in a body will leave the Territory in the Spring. It thinks it probable that YOUNG and a few of the faithful, who have so often defied the power of the Government, will flee from fear of the consequences of their treason, but that a large majority will quietly submit to the laws and remain.

We have received Bermudian papers to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The weather was very mild and pleasant—resembling that of June rather than December. The French mail steamer *Alma*, from Havana, had touched at Hamilton for a supply of coals, and had again sailed for Havre. The screw steamer *Tweedside*, eight days from New-Orleans, laden with cotton for Liverpool, was at St. George's on the 29th ult., to replenish her stock of coals; also, the screw-steamer *Saladin*, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool.

The National Agricultural Society, which has been in session for several days at Washington, adjourned yesterday, after a very interesting and valuable session. General TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland, was elected President for the ensuing year. The other officers are mostly the old ones reëlected. Washington hereafter is to be the permanent head-quarters of the Society. A detailed report of the first day's proceedings will be found on our Second page.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, a *habeas corpus* case brought by a husband to obtain possession of his wife, was commenced, and bids fair to excite almost as much attention as the famous JOHN DEAN elopement. The parties were privately married last Saturday, while the lady's mother was at Wallack's Theatre. When the mother discovered that they had been married, she refused to allow her son-in-law to see his wife, and still keeps her concealed. The husband seeks to recover her.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge DALY, an action by which ESTHER LEOPOLD sought to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage from MORRIS MEYER, was brought to trial. The jury rendered a verdict awarding $3,000 to the plaintiff.

The "Ashlanders," a political association, established in 1847 to promote the principles of HENRY CLAY, celebrated their eleventh anniversary last evening by a dinner at the Waverley House. The festivities were unmarred, and in the highest degree satisfactory to all concerned.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy and languid for Flour, which was less sought after. The receipts were light. No Wheat arrived, and this kind of grain was salable and steady. Corn was in moderate supply and request at more regular prices. Cotton was brisker, and ¼c.@⅜c. per lb. dearer. The reported transactions included 800 bales here, and about 2,500 bales *in transitu*. Provisions were in fair demand. Mess Pork advanced, while Prime Pork declined. Beef tended downward. Cut Meats and Lard were held with more firmness. Coffee attracted considerable attention at uniform quotations. Sugars and Molasses continued depressed, prices leaning in favor of buyers. A large auction sale of Domestic Woolen Goods which occurred during the day, is noticed in our Dry Goods report. Freights were quiet, but without any further change of importance in rates.

A Southern Confederacy.

There are a variety of things necessary to make a nation besides wishes, as history abundantly proves. The principal ingredients are men and money—the habit and capacity of self-government, and of self-defence. A small amount of credit amongst money-lenders, and of respect and confidence amongst neighbors, are also desirable requisites. The hearty cooperation and allegiance of the whole population, are likewise very essential. Unluckily not one of these can be made to order. There is no manufactory, that we know of, in which credit, strength, patriotism, and union are turned out either by the yard or the ton for the use of ambitious, fire-eating politicians. These indispensable articles are all hardy plants of slow growth, and can't be run up in hot-houses in a day or two. No number of barbecues, or meetings, or assaults, or high-toned speeches, render the slightest service in the matter. For all of which reasons we are of opinion that the formation of the great Southern Confederacy by the dissolution of the existing Union, is not one of the events which is likely to come off at an early date.

We are all aware of the claims put forward by "Southern gentlemen," to peculiar fitness for the work of government, and for this work only. We know with what stern pertinacity they have since the birth of the republic asserted their claims to the proud rank of statesmen *par excellence*, by right of their leisure, their training and cultivation. They profess they have a thousand times shown us all the virtues of an aristocracy, and foremost amongst them the power of swaying the ignoble crowd, the "small-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics" who obey the laws and pay the taxes. Courage, energy, determination, eloquence and exemption from toil have done for the Southern planters just what they have done for the upper classes in England, and what they did for them in Carthage and Rome, and more recently in Venice, and Tuscany and France. But, unfortunately for them, though fortunately for mankind, the idle classes shine in politics only so long as there are industrious classes beneath to listen to their speeches, be bewitched by their graces, and pay their appropriations. Kings are nothing without subjects, nor generals without troops, and so aristocrats are nobodies without commoners. But for Jacques Bonhomme the Rohans and Montmorencies would not have been very great people after all. It is the hinds, and clodhoppers and yeomanry who have given lustre to the PERCYS and HOWARDS. Rank, whether political or social, is, on the whole, a matter of comparison. It is not high unless there is something lower.

Now, when the Southern Confederacy is formed, it will unfortunately want the first requisite of all confederacies or empires—a people. In the Southern Republic all will be aristocrats, and none commoners. What is to be done with a nation of gentlemen, of men of leisure, who descend to no sort of labor save the labor of legislation? The Polish aristocracy had at least serfs to lord it over, and furnish their furs, and sabres, and lances, and horses, and forage, but in the South there are not even serfs. The Russian aristocracy make fine soldiers, but their value in a military point of view lies wholly in the fact that they lead half a million of hardy and indomitable vassals to battle. Our fire-eaters are all lords, and there are no vassals at all. In the great Southern republic there will be absolutely nobody to form the rank and file of an army. The place occupied by the peasantry in the great military States of the East, amongst whom monarchs find food for cannon, is here filled by cattle, for whose supervision, driving and governing there is only, according to Mr. THAYER'S statement in the House of Representatives, a scarcely appreciable fraction of a man to the square mile. Some hundreds of men can be furnished now for the Mexican war, or fillibustering purposes, because the millions who swarm at the North guarantee the security of existing institutions and the preservation of order. But how will it be when the North is a dreaded, and, perhaps, hostile rival? How will it be if a foreign invasion should ever be added to the horrors of a servile war? The 1-89th of a man who is to be found in each square mile is an "officer and a gentleman." Where are the privates to come from?

The military objections to the proposed organization are after all surpassed by the financial ones. When people propose, as JEFFERSON DAVIS does, a general warring for liberty all the world over, as one of their first duties, they should remember that these holy aspirations cannot be gratified without money, and where is the Southern Confederacy to get the money for its first crusade? Foreign capitalists will not advance money on slaves, for the simple reason that slaves are chattels, and yet slaves are the only property of the South. Their lands are daily depreciating in value for want of labor, and their buildings and fixtures are ridiculously scanty, and ridiculously worthless. National loans are usually effected by pledges of the national credit, but who will lend to a nation whose corner-stone is Mississippi, and amongst whose promising progeny stands Arkansas? Even Northern capitalists cannot now be got to recuperate the Old Dominion under the ægis of a common Constitution. Will they be more pliable under a political system devised by DAVIS and QUITMAN and Parson BROWNLOW? The Southern Post-Office Department is only borne up by the flood-tide of Northern correspondence. Will the letters of nigger-dealers and the reports of overseers pay for its complicated machinery and its long stage carriage? How is diplomatic intercourse to be carried on with foreign nations, every one of whom has solemnly declared the most startling feature in the proposed confederacy a curse and an abomination? Is it to be supposed for a moment that Great Britain, or even Austria, would allow black seamen to be imprisoned at Charleston, if nothing stood in the way of their forcible rescue save the volunteers of that city, and an infinitesimal army probably partly engaged in fillibustering in Mexico, and partly in repelling Northern forage on the border? How, in short, is this confederacy which looms so terribly in our horizon to be got together, and when got together to be kept together? Something is certainly needed for the creation of a nation, besides a wild desire to extend the boundaries of negro-dom; and we should like to know where in the South that something is to be found?

Romance in Real Life—The Du Lux Case.

It is possible that some of our readers may remember that in 1854 an old French beggar-woman, who occupied a garret in William-street, gathered sticks in the street to boil her pot, and subsisted on public charity, was run over by a City omnibus and taken to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, where she soon after died. The vicissitudes of this old woman's life, as revealed by proceedings in our Courts, which have been continued from that time to this, form a very striking illustration of the familiar proverb that truth is stranger than fiction.

The old woman's name was JEANNES DU LUX, and she was born, of poor and respectable parents, on the 24th of November, 1777, in the picturesque town of Pau in the South of France. Both her father and mother died when she was very young, and JEANNES ICARD, as she was then called, left an orphan and destitute, quitted her native town and found employment at St. Girons as a common domestic. Here she formed an intimacy with one VALENTINE FERRIE, lived with him as his wife, and, in the year 1800, gave birth to a son, whose name was registered on the baptismal records of St. Girons as BELTHAZAR PIERRE FERRIE. In the year 1811 VALENTINE FERRIE was killed while conveying goods on mules to the French army in Spain; but for some time previous to that event he had separated from JEANNES, for as early as 1806 we find the latter alone in Bordeaux. Here she first saw and became intimate with HENRY DU LUX, and after a six months' acquaintance she emigrated with him to this City, where they entered into business and lived together as man and wife, though not formally married until 1812. In the Summer of 1814, DU LUX went to France, and, after a lapse of some months, he wrote to his wife complaining that she had refused to honor his draft, and made this an excuse for not returning. He was, in fact, never seen in this country again. In 1822 he visited the Mauritius, but since then nothing has been heard of him. The inevitable conclusion is that he has been long dead.

In 1815 JEANNES visited France, and immediately proceeded to search for her offspring, who had been left in charge of a peasant family. She placed the boy at a school in Bordeaux, but, disliking its restrictions, he ran away, and returned to the country people among whom he had been brought up. He was soon retaken, and, this time, he was brought to St. Girons where he remained until 1821, under the guardianship of one ANERE. His mother, who had returned to New-York in 1815, regularly supplied M. ANERE with funds for the boy's use, but notwithstanding this, he was very much neglected. In 1821 he left St. Girons for Bordeaux, and in 1824 he came to New-York, where he lived for a time with Madame DU LUX. Her violent temper prevented him from remaining long under her roof. He went to Cincinnati, established himself in that city as a hair-dresser, and continued to reside there until his mother's decease, as already related, in 1854, when it appeared that she was worth property to the amount of $100,000.

As none of JEANNES DU LUX'S kindred resided in New-York, the Surrogate, in the first instance, granted letters on her estate to the public administrator; but in December, FERRIE, known as JOHN P. FERRIE, of Cincinnati filed his petition, claiming the property as son and only heir of the deceased. Distant relatives in France disputed FERRIE'S pretensions, and pleaded his illegitimacy, but after a careful investigation of the mass of evidence taken both here and in France, the Surrogate decided in favor of the petitioner, and decreed that letters of administration should issue to him as next of kin.

This decision, appealed from, has been lately confirmed by the Supreme Court; Judge MITCHELL, however, dissenting. The questions submitted were: First—Whether FERRIE was the son of the decedent; and, Secondly—If her son, whether he was legitimate. In regard to the first point there can scarcely be a doubt. It is certain that, on many occasions, the deceased pretended in the presence of third parties that FERRIE was her nephew, but the truthfulness of such an assertion is rendered impossible by the fact that she had neither brother nor sister. Besides, in confidential conversations with her most intimate friends, Madame DU LUX invariably admitted that FERRIE was her son, and such admissions became more frequent during the last years of her life. She was a woman of most extraordinary vanity, and, though considerably over seventy, was often heard to say in allusion to FERRIE, "I cannot call him my son—he is too old." But, in addition to these admissions of Madame DU LUX, which are held to be perfectly conclusive, there was a most remarkable family likeness between herself and FERRIE, and it is further in evidence that she educated and supported him during his minority, and, in despite of her capricious conduct and violent temper, always evinced for him a mother's love.

The second point is more difficult of proof, for, at the outset, FERRIE has to overcome the absence of any direct or written evidence of the marriage of his father and mother. Judge CLERKE, in his opinion, has entered at great length into the testimony adduced upon the trial, and arrives at the conclusion that, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, a marriage should be inferred. The learned Judge reasons from that fundamental principle of the common law, which, when a man and woman cohabit together, will presume them to be married until the contrary is shown. The common law requires no ceremony for the completion of a marriage, but only a full, free and mutual consent from the parties. In the present case there is ample evidence that JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE lived together at St. Girons as man and wife—that the former bore the latter's name, and that both, in accordance with French usage, publicly acknowledged their engagement and intentions to marry. When the child was born, BELTHAZAR FERRIE, father of VALENTINE, stood its godfather, and by this act the presumption is reduced to positive proof that the disapprobation he previously expressed at his son's marriage with JEANNES was no longer entertained. His objections to JEANNES were never at any time urged on the ground of morality, but were objections to her family as one of an inferior station in society. There is evidence that VALENTINE and JEANNES lived in a respectable part of St. Girons, and were generally esteemed by their friends and neighbors, and, lastly, there are the declarations of JEANNES herself, made in this country, that she was married in France and had a child when very young. Upon these facts the majority of the Court has decided that, in the absence of direct proof of its solemnization, there is sufficient evidence to infer a marriage between JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE in conformity with the French law existing at the time, and that JOHN P. FERRIE was the only fruit of that union.

The case, we understand, will be carried to the Court of Appeals for final decision. The ground taken by Judge MITCHELL, in his dissentient opinion, will no doubt be strongly urged in behalf of the French claimants. Against the presumption of a marriage between JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE, it will be contended that the conduct of both father and mother in deserting their child when it was four years old, would not have been displayed towards a lawful offspring—that the father and mother would not have separated in the manner they did if they had been man and wife—and that the latter would not have formed a *liaison* with DU LUX, and have gone with him to America if FERRIE, then alive, was in reality her husband. There is, doubtless, in all this, much room for argument. The customs in France, it will moreover be remembered, are notoriously more free than they are here, and women are constantly in the habit of living with men, whose names they bear, whom they call husbands, but whose wives they certainly are not.

"Fast Men" and the City Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article about the improvements of the Central Park you say that the "fast men of the town, low in their tastes, rude and abusive in their manners," &c., &c., have driven everything like fashionable driving or riding from the Island.

In this you are in error. It is the contractors of the improved streets that have driven driving and riding from the Island. Please inform me of any good road into New-York over which any one, fast or slow, can drive. The Second-avenue is monopolized; the Third, Sixth and Eighth also, and the *would-be* pavement of the Bloomingdale, or continuation of Broadway, is opposed to "*fast driving*," for you can scarcely walk on that part of the road.

To get out of New-York a man has to drive up one street, down another, and zigzag out of town. I reside off the Island, come in every day, and am compelled to employ the railroad, because there is no good road in any direct way to the City of New-York.

If the City Fathers would keep good roads, "fast men" could drive, and fashionable ladies would hear nothing to hurt their sense of propriety, and it would accommodate all my country neighbors, who send their hay to market, as well as the merchants who reside in the country.

A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTRY
WHO PAYS HEAVY CITY TAXES.

What our correspondent says of the roads out of the City is partially true,—which is more than can be said of his implied defence of the "fast men" referred to in our former article. The Bloomingdale Road, with the exception of the half a mile or so which is supposed to be paved, is very good,—and there is no part of it on which a man may not drive as fast as he ought to drive anywhere. The Fifth-avenue is a very good road,—though it is nearly impassable from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth-street,—where some contractor seems determined to spend his whole life in working upon it. It is shameful that it should be kept so long in such a condition.

But there would be very little use in making good roads unless some different regulations are to prevail in regard to their occupation,—for we repeat what we said the other day, that the only decent roads in the vicinity of the City are monopolized, and made inaccessible to people who have any regard for their limbs or for decency of language and conduct, by the low, coarse rowdies who spend half their time in driving fast horses and drinking bad gin. Let our correspondent drive to the road between the foot of Convent Hill and Manhattanville,—(the best road on the island,)—between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., and then inform us what sort of an opportunity is there afforded either for ladies or gentlemen to ride or drive. He will find the rowdy class of whom we speak in absolute possession of the road.

This class of fast men evidently consider all the roads out of the City as their special and exclusive property. A gentleman riding near BURNHAM'S a day or two since, was politely informed by one of the gentry, whose race had been slightly checked by the necessity of not running over him, that he was "a d—d nuisance,—as he was in *everybody's* way." Another on the same day was hailed and told to "get out of the way or he'd get his d—d legs broke." These pleasant little episodes are of every-day occurrence upon the only road on which anybody can ride or drive for health or recreation:—our correspondent can verify them for himself if he chooses, and we presume he will have little difficulty in understanding their influence upon the equestrian habits of respectable people.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

The importance of the action of the Democratic State Convention in Indiana has led to its being misrepresented by party organs. It was first announced by telegraph that the Convention had indorsed the position of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question:—this was afterwards denied by the Washington *Union*, which asserted that the Lecompton movement was fully sustained; and we observe that the *Tribune* of yesterday implies substantially the same thing,—saying that "instead of being controlled by the Douglas wing of the party, it was Mr. BRIGHT who packed and managed the Convention." Under these circumstances it may be well to state more definitely the action of the Convention.

At the afternoon session a long string of resolutions was adopted indorsing the Administration, and containing only the following expression of sentiment upon the Kansas question:

Resolved, That the right of the people of any State in this Union to mould their laws and institutions to suit themselves, and not others, being an unquestioned right, it follows that the manner in which they perform this high duty to themselves is not a proper subject for the dictation of any sister State or of all the States of the Confederacy in Congress assembled, save only that the Constitution and the laws of the United States shall not be violated.

Among the nominations made by the Convention was that of A. JONES, Esq., for State Treasurer. At the evening session the following letter was received from this gentleman:

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention:

In response to your call, permit me to say that never, through all the vicissitudes of my life, have I found myself surrounded by circumstances so extremely embarrassing as those in which I am now placed. Two years ago to-day I received from a Democratic Convention held in this hall, a nomination for the office of Treasurer of State, a most responsible and honorable position, to which office, after a most bitter contest, I was triumphantly elected. For this I am humbly and sincerely thankful to my party. I repeat, I have never been so embarrassed as now, having this day received at the hands of your body a renomination for that office. For this manifestation of your confidence I now return my thanks.

But, gentlemen, with regret I must say that I can not conscientiously accept the honor you have offered me, *upon the platform you have this day adopted.* And while justice to myself and to you compels me to say this much, I am free to add that I am impelled to this conclusion, not so much by anything you assert in your resolutions, as by the fact that in my humble judgment *some of the favorite measures, and at least one vital principle of the Democratic Party, have either been omitted or asserted in such a manner as to be susceptible of an equivocal construction.* In saying this, gentlemen, I do not wish to be understood as questioning the motives, condemning the action, or depreciating the judgment of any man.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
AQUILLA JONES.

After the receipt of this letter, and the nomination of another candidate, Mr. WALLACE offered the following resolution, evidently designed to remedy the defect of which Mr. JONES had complained:

Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot box, any Constitution that may be framed for their government; and that hereafter, no Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission.

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which soon reported it back with amendments, declaring:

"That the people of a Territory should have the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be framed for their government, and that hereafter the evidence that the people have had such opportunity of ratification or rejection, should, in every case, accompany the application of a Territory for admission as a State."

The amendment was resisted on the ground that it meant nothing, and the original resolution was resisted on the ground that it was a covert attack upon the Federal Administration, but it finally passed precisely in the form in which it is given above, by a vote of 317 to 119, which was afterward made unanimous.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Indiana Democracy agrees in sentiment substantially with Senator DOUGLAS.

DANGEROUS.—The Louisville *Journal*, noticing a lecture by THOMAS F. MARSHALL, says that "the orator occasionally drew himself up until his faculties seemed to *jostle the stars*." Appearances, we presume, were deceitful, as we have heard of no special disturbance of the solar system since the delivery of the lecture.

Academy of Music.

Any attempt to give new importance to MOZART'S immortal opera of "Don Giovanni" must be welcomed in a musical community with pleasure and appreciation. Assuredly the most meritorious attempt in this direction ever made in this City was made last night by Mr. ULLMAN, and we are happy to say with complete success. It is customary to produce this opera at the end of the season with little regard to its musical importance. It is considered certain to draw one or two good houses however, slovenly the performance, and that fact satisfies an average management. Mr. LUMLEY, in London, changed this order of things and Mr. ULLMAN has wisely followed in his steps. The hour at which we write prohibits detailed criticism; we can only say generally that the elements of this revival last night were vaster and more overpowering than have ever been combined previously in our opera experience. An unusually strong orchestra, backed up with dance bands on the stage, a chorus of over a hundred really good, and a dozen of the finest artists of the Academy, (such as LA GRANGE, CARRADORI, D'ANGRI, FORMES, LADOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, &c.,) could not fail to interpret the work in the best possible manner. The success was complete, and we trust that in a monetary point of view it will amply reimburse the enterprising manager. The modern divisions of the opera were observed last night, the great liberty chorus coming at the end of the first act. All the artists assisted the chorus in this massive *morceau* and the effect was stupendous. The members of the "Liederkranz" have excellent voices, and sing with better evidence of musical training than we are accustomed to hear in an Italian Opera House. The *finale* to the first act was altogether novel and brilliant; and the last scene of the opera was also excellent, presenting us with a warmer and more satisfactory Pandemonium than we are accustomed to in this opera.

The house was densely crowded, but the applause was by no means indiscriminate. The best efforts were received with the most favor, and Mr. FORMES' spirited acting was enjoyed as much as his vocalism. "Don Giovanni" will be played on Monday for the second time.

To-day there is an Opera *matinée*, commencing at 2 o'clock. The ever-popular Opera of the "Trovatore" will be played entire.

The Murderers in the City Prison.

Since CANGEMI received the news that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, and granted him a new trial, he has recovered altogether from the despondency under which he was laboring, and expresses full confidence in a speedy restoration to liberty. He believes, or affects to believe, that God has interfered in his behalf, because of his innocence. His friends, who visit him daily, are sanguine that, with the new evidence to be brought forward at the next trial, he will promptly be acquitted.

RODGERS remains in about the same condition, mentally and physically, that he exhibited before Judge INGRAHAM granted a stay of proceedings in his case. When informed that CANGEMI, who is confined in the next cell to him, was to have a new trial, he seemed to despond, as if impressed with the idea that he was deprived of a partner in affliction, and was, therefore, more wretched in his isolation. But he now expresses his satisfaction at CANGEMI'S good fortune, and thinks that he, too, has a chance for his life. Such, however, is not likely to be the case, as his counsel has no new evidence to produce, and the proof of his guilt is of the sternest and most stubborn kind. His sentence will probably be carried into effect on the 8th of February, the day when SHEPHERD is to be executed.

SHEPHERD will undoubtedly be hung. No one seems to have any pity for him. He is, by all accounts, one of the worst criminals ever confined in the City Prison. He still pretends to be insane, but his acting is so evident, that it cannot deceive the most superficial observer.

The Lost Steamship Pacific—The Bottle Picked Up.

Some time since we published an account of the discovery of a bottle, which had floated ashore on the coast of France, containing a paper, purporting to have been written by a passenger on board the Collins steamship *Pacific*, just as she was going down. This story was supposed to be a hoax, but there is another chapter of it. The editor of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, believing that the paper was written by LEGRAND SMITH, of Norwalk, a passenger on the steamer, wrote at once to a friend in Paris, Dr. EVANS, to make inquiries about the affair, and especially the handwriting of the note found. By the *Africa* an answer was received, in which Dr. EVANS says that he feels there can be no doubt about it. He had obtained possession of the slip of paper found, and states the circumstances as follows:

"I was on a professional visit to the Empress the other day; and in conversation mentioned the subject, in which she became most intensely interested. The Emperor entering at the time, the Empress said: 'My dear, Dr. EVANS has been telling me of the possibility of ascertaining the fate of the *Pacific*.' Then repeating what I had said, regarding the receipt of your letter, &c. The Emperor, who is a man of noble heart, at once entered into the details of the subject. Upon my relating it to him, he said it interested him exceedingly, and he would immediately send for the scrip of paper. He being a very prompt man, and full of kindly feeling, did so, and sent me, directed by himself and sealed with his own private stamp, the said paper, which I now have in my possession, and which is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be an American's hand writing. It is *hastily written in pencil.*

"Now I wish to obtain through you, his own handwriting, to compare with what I have, as of course, I cannot send you the original but will have a *fac simile* taken, if possible, to send you."

The *Gazette* anticipates that further investigation will decide the question, beyond doubt, as to the genuineness of this curious waif. The friends of the lost SMITH are, as may be expected, greatly interested in the result.

Ashlander's Festival.

The Eleventh Annual Festival of the Ashlander's Association, a political organization of young men, having for its object the perpetuation and triumph of the principles of public policy advocated by HENRY CLAY, was celebrated last evening in the Waverley House, by a very pleasant dinner. The company was not large, but in jolity, geniality and sociality, could with difficulty be surpassed. The rooms—separated by folding doors—in which the banquet was held, were appropriately ornamented. Behind the President was the identical banner prepared for the Society at the period of its organization, and bearing the inscription, "Ashlanders, organized Jan. 15, 1847. *Palman qui meruit ferat.*" A portrait in oil of HENRY CLAY was hung on one of the side walls. A bust of the illustrious statesman stood on a pedestal behind the Vice-President.

The walls were draped with the national colors. Mr. Robert C. Gwyer presided. Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, Dr. D. Francis Bacon, of the Clay Festival Association, and C. C. Egan were seated on either side of the President as invited guests. The arrangements were effected by a Committee, composed of Messrs. William H. Draper, S. Lewis Hutchings, William H. Falconer, J. C. Hyatt and Michael A. Finnell. Mr. Clement M. Seaman acted as Secretary. The dinner, which was an excellent one, was served under the personal superintendence of Mr. Peter Gilsey, the host of the establishment.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the President rose and in appropriate terms expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity of again addressing the Ashlanders at their Annual Festival, and of again being able to congratulate them on the vitality of their principles. During the year, he said, they had witnessed the organization upon a sound, just, and firm basis, of a Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York.

They maintained at the present time the same honorable conservative position they held in 1847. Amid all the changes and political revolutions which had occurred during that period, they had remained true and steadfast to their ancient faith, professing those principles which HENRY CLAY ever maintained, the object and the result of which were the promotion of the general good.

The Chairman then proposed the first, second and third regular toasts, as follows:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—May each recurring anniversary unite our hearts more closely, and enkindle in us a still more fervent zeal.

2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

Drank with three cheers.

3. *The Union of the States and the Independent Sovereignty of each of the States of the Union within its own borders*—So long as these are alike and duly regarded,—while the Federal Constitution is strictly construed and fully enforced—New-York guarantees the safety and permanence of national unity and harmony.

Mr. CLEMENTS, the Secretary, read the subjoined letters from WASHINGTON HUNT and MILLARD FILLMORE, which were loudly cheered:

Letter from Millard Fillmore.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself especially honored by your invitation to attend the eleventh annual Festival of the Ashlanders on the 15th inst., and regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to accept it.

Though your great and gallant leader slumbers in the dust, yet his spirit still lives to warm the breast of patriotism and nerve the arm of constitutional liberty, and I am glad to see his memory cherished by those devoted friends who delighted to honor him while living.

I am your friend and fellow-citizen,
[Signed] MILLARD FILLMORE.
To R. C. GWYER, Esq., and others, New-York.

Letter from Washington Hunt.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to be present and participate in the eleventh annual Festival of the Ashlanders of the City and County of New-York. I regret that my engagements at home will not permit me to accept your invitation, for it would afford me sincere pleasure to unite with your Association in commemorating the character and services of HENRY CLAY. While I cannot come in person, my heart is with you in cherishing his name and principles, and in your efforts to keep alive those sentiments of patriotism which his example ought to inspire in every true American. Amid the political confusion which now prevails it is refreshing to turn from the spectacle of jarring and contending sections, stimulated to angry conflicts by party leaders and a defiant press, and to revive the memory of those resplendent efforts of eloquence and genius in which the "Great Commoner" gave expression to the living spirit of Nationality, and identified his fame with the Union and glory of his country.

I remain, with great regard, yours truly,
(Signed,) WASHINGTON HUNT.
ROBERT C. GWYER, Esq., President, &c., &c.

4. *The Memory of Henry Clay*—May his last resting place in the soil of our beloved and grateful Kentucky be throughout all time the shrine at which shall be offered the vows of purest patriotism.

The subjoined letter from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, was read:

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE delivered a high eulogium on HENRY CLAY, and in alluding responded to personal topics, stating, among other things, that when he Whig Party were sold out at Syracuse like sheep, and even deprived of their patronymic, he felt mortified, distressed and chagrined, but he was never sold out. [Cheers.]

5. *The National Whig Party*—The sheet-anchor of our country's safety. In the words of DANIEL WEBSTER: "In the dark and troubled night which is now upon us, we see no star that promises to guide us to safety, except that of the united, intelligent and patriotic Whig Party." [Cheers.]

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. THOS H. BOND, Ex-President of the Whig General Committee:

Letter from Thomas H. Bond.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

ROBT. C. GWYER, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me to be present and participate in the eleventh annual festival of the Ashlanders of the City and County of New-York, was not received, on account of absence, until to-day.

In order that my reply may reach you in due season I have barely time to say that I exceedingly regret my inability to be present on that interesting occasion, and contribute my mite towards honoring the memory of one who was my *beau ideal* of a man, of an orator and statesman, and who, during a long, useful, honorable and well-spent life, gave character to the nation abroad, and a tone to public sentiment at home.

I pray you, Sir, as President of the Ashlanders' Association, to accept my best acknowledgments for the very kind and flattering invitation you have extended to me; and allow me to offer, through you, to the members thereof, in whose hearts I am confident, as in a holy sepulchre, the memory of their venerated chieftain is enshrined, the following sentiment:

The Ashlanders' Association—Over it may the spirit of HENRY CLAY ever brood, surrounding it with a halo of glory. Amongst the faithless its members have ever been faithful to their old party ties, and have steadfastly adhered to old-fashioned, long-cherished and ever-to-be-remembered Whig principles. On the Presidential battle-field in 1860 may their eyes be delighted and their hearts cheered by seeing the Whig banner either under the old or some new national, conservative, Union-loving organization, rearing again, as it did in '40, at the head of Whig columns, and over the stand of Whig assemblies.

With much respect, yours, very truly and sincerely
THOMAS H. BOND.

6. *Our Country*—The beacon light of liberty to the oppressed of every land. May no dark cloud of internal dissension ever obscure its cheering ray.

Letter from Marshall O. Roberts.

ROBERT C. GWYER—*Dear Sir:* I should be most happy to join you at your festive board, to do my share of the honor in revering the name of HENRY CLAY, but my health is such, that for some time past I have been compelled to avoid all evening meetings. I am deeply interested in the success of your association, and hope that it will be continued, that those that come after us may learn to love one whose whole life was devoted to his country, and while living never forgot a true friend.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

8. *American Progress*—So well defined by destiny that its brilliancy must not be marred by high-handed outrage and wrong.

C. C. EGAN, Esq., responded. He drew a contrast between the principles and operation of the Whig and Democratic parties, very unfavorable to the latter. The principle of the Whig Party, as defined by HENRY CLAY, was, he asserted, the building of a sound American system; the history of the Democratic Party, on the contrary, showed that its principle was essentially a pandering to foreign interests.

9. *The Principles of '76.*—Established in patriotism, and consecrated by blood. May we never cease to feel their sacred influence, and embody them in our action.

Responded to by JOHN P. DODGE, Esq.

Song by Mr. CASTELLO—"Come, Brothers, Arouse."

10. *The City of New-York*—The best type of American greatness.

Councilman SEYMOUR A. BUNCE responded.

11. *The Pulpit and the Press*—The fulcrum and the lever which the ancient sage demanded wherewith he might move the world.

12. *The Clay Festival Association*—May it long remain a worthy monument to the illustrious dead.

Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON responded.

13. *The Common School System of New-York*—The surest guarantee of

The Robertson Trial at Rochester—A Remarkable Case.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, late Cashier of the Eagle Bank at Rochester, is on trial in that city on a charge of conspiring against the life of his wife. The case excites great interest in Rochester, where the parties are well known, and have always occupied a highly respectable position. The circumstances are of unusual character. The crime charged upon Mr. ROBERTSON is an attempt to enlist a physician of Rochester, Dr. JOSEPH A. BIEGLER, in a conspiracy to make away with Mrs. ROBERTSON, by means of the administration of a series of slow poisons. The Dr. BIEGLER in question is a son of the Buffalo physician who was recently sentenced to State Prison for causing the death of a young girl by producing an abortion. The elder BIEGLER'S troubles, as the story goes, claimed the sympathy of ROBERTSON, who has visited him at Auburn since his conviction to obtain medical advice for his wife. The younger BIEGLER has since become the family physician of ROBERTSON, and becomes the principal witness for the prosecution on the present trial—charging ROBERTSON with an attempt to induce him to administer poisons to his wife, and with using such language as the following in reference to the lady, viz.: "I want the cause of all my troubles and this hell upon earth removed from existence." BIEGLER states that the proposal startled him, but that he promised "to think of it," and that, by means of concealed witnesses, during successive interviews with ROBERTSON, succeeded in establishing a chain of evidence against him. This is the case for the prosecution. The younger Dr. BIEGLER is the prime mover in the affair, and is the first and principal witness in the case. It will be observed that the charge hinges upon the alleged unhappy relations existing between Mr. ROBERTSON and his wife, and his alleged desire to terminate domestic difficulties.

On the other side, it is proper to state that the affair is looked upon by a large class of persons in Rochester as an extraordinary case of conspiracy—whether for the purpose of injuring ROBERTSON'S reputation, to gratify the enmity of certain parties, or to bring the elder BIEGLER out of State Prison on the plea that his evidence is indispensable, or for some other reason, are questions which remain to be settled by future developments.

Meanwhile, the testimony is very interesting. Attorney-General TREMAIN and District-Attorney HUSON appeared for the State, and Messrs. MARTINDALE, MATHEWS and ELY for Mr. ROBERTSON. The trial began on Tuesday last, a jury having been impanneled with much difficulty. The presiding Oyer and Terminer Judge is Hon. E. DARWIN SMITH.

The first witness called was Dr. JOSEPH A. BIEGLER, the material portions of whose testimony we give:

Soon after my father went away Mr. R. came to me for medicine, but after a number of visits he said there was a medicine necessary to Mrs. R.'s health and even life, but he could not tell me what it was; he wanted me to look through our medicines, and he would aid me in finding it, and he did so; after a number of visits he asked me if there was such a medicine as *Cicuta*; I said there was—I called it *Conium*, and he said that was it; he said he wanted that given, and I said I did not see any need of it in her case; he came a number of times afterwards, and each time spoke of giving that medicine; I looked through a great many books, and he did so, also; finally, we found in one book a sentence where it said it liquified the blood; that, I thought, might be an indication, but he was not satisfied with it; Mr. R. urged me still to give it; finally I gave it to him; it was to be given in doses of two or three drops; he questioned me often as to her disease; *Conium* is hemlock, a nitric, irritating narcotic; it is in the list of poisons; we use it sparingly in minute doses; about the first of June last I was requested to call and see Mrs. R.; called frequently to see her afterwards—at least once in three days, and often once a day; had very little occasion to vary from ordinary prescriptions, such as for headaches, except sometimes I found her laboring under symptoms I could not account for; they were, great prostration, sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, and flushed face; she vomited at night; this was the great trouble she had when I commenced treating her, but it passed away soon; attended her a long time before I made an examination in reference to the disease of the heart; found nothing unnatural—no unnatural sounds at that time, though when those symptoms were on I might have heard them; made the examination when she was quiet and free from suffering; Mr. R. was by, and asked what I thought, and what the result was, but I avoided giving him answers; after going out, he followed me to the gate; it was on Sunday; he again asked me what I thought of the disease of the heart; hesitated in giving him an answer; had reasons for not answering, but did not give them to him; finally said I could not see so much disease of the heart as he had told me or given me to understand.

On or about the 7th day of August, Mr. R. and myself went to Auburn; he was going to get my father's advice about Mrs. R.'s case; she wanted to go to Saratoga and Clifton; saw him at the Bank at one of those interviews, and while urging him to go, he said, "Joseph, you need not urge me, I want to go more than you are aware of; you know I have thought of leaving the city; my visit to Auburn decides the matter, whether I go or not." On our way to the cars, before going to Auburn, Mr. R. spoke to me about what he would do for me; can't say what his language was, but he said *he would assist me in paying the instalments on my property, and that he would aid me in obtaining a pardon for my father*; he asked me if I thought he could have a private interview with my father; while in the prison he stepped aside to a window and conversed with my father; a keeper was with us; Mr. R. and father were leaning out of a partly open window: heard but one remark, and that by Mr. R.—"She has the most perfect confidence in him!" After they had finished, my father wrote a prescription and handed it to me; he wrote it with Mr. R.'s pencil; he told me to prescribe any one of those remedies as I saw fit; Mr. Robertson came to my house that evening about seven o'clock; he said he wished to talk privately with me, and I took him up to my bedroom, a small room over the front hall; he said—"Joseph, I have told you something before of my troubles; I will now tell you all." He began by saying—"I believe I can place confidence in you; I feel so and will do it;" I replied that it was the duty of a physician to carry in his own breast the cares and troubles of those who are forced to disclose them to him, and that duty I never would violate; he then said—"I have told you something before of my trouble and will tell you all now. He said he had trouble with his wife while engaged to be married; he told me what it was, but I have forgotten it nearly all; remember that he said it required the intervention or assistance of a mutual friend to restore them to their former friendship, or a word to that effect; he said that while they lived in Georgia, her conduct towards him was beyond endurance; that while there his business affairs at a time assumed a bad shape; that she then took it into her head to come north on a visit; that he plead and begged of her to give up the idea, urging as a reason the uncertain condition of his business; to all this she would not listen; that she made herself ready, and when she was about to start he expressed a wish that she would travel in the company of a family that was going in the same direction; she objected, and he said he insisted; then she refused, and finally went away with a young man in whom he had no confidence; he said that he asked her to write to him from Philadelphia, which she did not do; he said he knew that they remained there over night, and that they had time to do so, although she denied it afterwards; that he received a letter from this young man mailed at New-York, stating that they had arrived there safely; that he was about to take leave of his (R.'s) wife, and that she would in due time report his conduct towards her to him; Mr. R. said that if he had been near him then he would have killed him, or could have killed him; that Mrs. R. came on and spent the Winter between Canandaigua and Saratoga in a round of pleasure; that he wrote to her frequently; that her answers were always few, short and unfeeling; during her absence he was taken sick; he asked her to return and stated the bad condition of his affairs, but she did not do it; that she had returned in the Spring, and promised to do better, but it did not last long; that she soon wanted him to give up his business there, and remove to the north; that he often asked her if this would never cease; her reply was—"No, never," and that she would keep it up as long as she lived; that after coming to Rochester, and while he was in the railroad ticket office, she would send spies to watch him and see if he was there; that on one occasion, while waiting for a train to arrive, a friend came in, to see him, and that he closed the office and went with him to the Waverley Hotel, and that they sat together, looking over a political speech of his friend, until the train arrived; that on his return home his wife held him to account for his absence from the office, and she would not believe him; he said also that one great trouble was his being out late at night; that he never remained out later than 9 o'clock, except on important business, but on such occasions he invariably had trouble with her. He added that he often asked her if this trouble would never cease, and that she said, "No, never." He said he could not live so, that his life was miserable, and that he often thought of committing suicide, and that one time when he was crossing the Suspension bridge he was almost inclined to leap into the river. "Now," said he, "Joseph, she is the cause of all my trouble, and *I want that cause removed from existence.*" *I said, "What! Mrs. Robertson?"* He sat still for some minutes and then said: "Do you wonder? You are surprised. But, Joseph, my life is miserable; I cannot live so; if I thought I had to endure it much longer, I would end it by making way with myself." I said, "No, Mr. Robertson, I cannot serve you so; ask anything else of me, and I will do it; my own life rather than that of Mrs. Robertson." He said, "You can only serve me in this way." I am not certain of what followed, but at any rate he finally said *he wanted no actual violence; that all he wanted was that I would furnish him medicine that would gradually increase the disease that lingered about Mrs. Robertson*; he gave me assurances of safety if this was done; he said he wanted me to tell Mrs. R. that father said she must live on a strong diet, and might drink ale; he said *he wanted me to give him medicines that would cause congestion and finally apoplexy*; he asked me if I heard father say she might live on a strong diet; I told him No, and then he said he did not know that he had told me that he would assist me in paying my instalments, but that he could do so if I served him in this; *he said he would aid me in obtaining a pardon for my father*; that he had men in Buffalo whom he owned, and others here, and some in Albany, and that they could pull the cords pretty tight around Judge Clinton and the Jury to get an expression in favor of my father; Judge Clinton presided at my father's trial; he said those men in Buffalo would know nine out of the twelve of the Jury; on going away he said he would leave me to think about the matter, and come to see me the next evening; he said that Dr. Langworthy had said he had never seen a stronger marked subject for apoplexy than Mrs. Robertson; he said he had talked with Dr. Matthews about her symptoms, and that Dr. M. said they showed a strong tendency to apoplexy; he said no harm should befall me if I furnished the medicine; that he would stand by me and that not a hair of my head should be hurt; he said he would take the responsibility upon his own conscience, and this is all I recollect of this interview.

Joseph A. Biegler, continued—The next evening, after that last referred to, Robertson came to my house again; he began by saying that he had not slept well that night; that his wife kept up a continual trouble nearly all night; he also said that no one knew how much he had to suffer except Mrs. Oscar Benedict; that that lady often talked with him about it; that she said she felt sorry for him; that she said she sympathized with him, and at one time she remarked that she was not sorry to see that his trouble would soon be at an end; he always tried to silence her, but she would persist in denouncing his wife's conduct; Robertson came from that date till about Aug. 13, I think, two or three times; I give the dates as near as I can; on these visits I paid little attention to what he said, as it was the same thing as before, except one thing. (*Mr. Martindale*—If the Court please, we want no swearing by wholesale. *The Court*—Witness must be specific and definite.) About the 12th he said he would get $100 for me to go to Philadelphia with; I told him I would not accept the money on any of the conditions he made me; that if I could not receive it as I had other money, I would not have it; (I had received other money of him before;) this is all I recollect of that evening; he then urged me to find something for his wife to take during my absence; he said he couldn't live so, and that I must help him; he said if I did not he never would speak to another person about it; during the course of these conversations he spoke of Dr. Devilliers as having attended there, and that he had counseled with him; it was a year before that, I think he said; I won't be certain; I gave him the *sambuchus*, fearing that—I did not give him sanguinarium—a preparation of alder—a tincture of the bark—*sambuchus cortex*; it resembles nearly in color sanguinarium.

After his return from Philadelphia, BIEGLER was again visited by ROBERTSON, and the Doctor swears that the following conversation ensued:

He asked me what I would give him for Mrs. Robertson to take, while he was away; I asked him how he would manage that, it being unsafe to give her the medicine; Mrs. Robertson had told me how it was done, and I had seen him prepare it; he said he would leave it for her to take; I asked him what she would think, if he told her to take fifty drops; he said she had taken all her medicine in annise, and didn't know what she took; that she might begin with less; he asked me if I would give him aconium and digitalis; I told him they were too powerful, and not safe to give during his absence; he then asked me, "What is conium?" I told him it was a narcotic; he then asked me what the effect of an overdose of digitalis would be? I said, "*Death!*" he then asked me what digitalis was, and immediately answered himself, before I had time to reply, "It is an arterial sedative;" I said both conium and digitalis are arterial sedatives; he asked if they acted together? I said Yes, but they were not safe to give; he then asked, "What is hydrocyanic acid, and what are its effects?" I told him that it kills instantly; when he asked me, he wanted to know if it was not a narcotic; I said No—it will kill instantly; he said he thought it was a narcotic, producing apoplexy, or rupture of the brain; I told him I didn't want any such means brought into use; he said, "No violence! no violence! I do not wish you to understand that I wish to use that stuff; it can be done without;" when he said, "No violence," added, "No apparent violence;" I told him I didn't want to go on with this; he assured me that I should not be injured, that he would stand by me, or shield and befriend me throughout.

On the cross-examination, BIEGLER adhered to his story, but added that he had written down a narrative of his conversations with Mr. R. He declared he did this to preserve the very words, and added: I have not attempted to repeat all he said, in his precise words; before the Grand Jury I spoke of an object on whom he could place his affections; referred to it in my narration of the interview of the 8th of August; think I did so as I have done here; I did not know to whom Mr. R. referred when he spoke of the object of his affections on the night of the 29th of August; heard no names mentioned before that I could say was the one; never heard any one tell me he had formed another attachment; in the State Prison on 27th of August, I overhead my father mention to Mr. McKay a lady's name; never thought of connecting Mr. R.'s name with that of Romanta Hart.

The direct examination was resumed by the District-Attorney, but no new statements were made. This concluded Wednesday's proceedings. The case is continued daily, and several other witnesses are on hand to be examined.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 15.

The prosecution in the case of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, who was arrested for an attempt to poison his wife, rested their case this noon. Counsel opened the defence with a speech of an hour, in which he gave the outline of the defence. They will try and show that young Dr. BIEGLER, backed by his father, was a conspirator against ROBERTSON, and that his motive was to avoid the payment of $2,500, loaned and expended on his father's trial last Spring. Several witnesses for the defence were examined this afternoon, and among them were Mrs. ROBERTSON, the wife of the defendant, her two brothers and several neighbors and relations, all of whom testified to the good character of the defendant and of the happy domestic relations always existing between him and his wife. Mrs. R. swore that her married life had been the happiest part of her life in every particular, and contradicted much of BIEGLER'S evidence.

At the conclusion of her examination, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Philadelphia Murder Trial.

Yesterday, Miss MARY E. SMITH, sister to the prisoner on trial for the murder of RICHARD CARTER, gave voluminous testimony in relation to the first acquaintance of SMITH with Miss MCCAULEY. Part of this young lady's evidence is interesting. She says:

In May, 1856, my brother came to visit me from a Southern tour; after relating some of the incidents of his tour, he spoke at some length of the Southern ladies, comparing them with those of the North; he said that in selecting a companion for life he thought he would not choose one from either extreme, but would take one from the Keystone State; she would be more apt to combine the excellent qualities of the two sections, the warmth of the South and the strength of the North; just at that moment of our conversation a young lady entered the parlor with her music, from the music hall; I remarked that a Pennsylvanian was then approaching, and I would introduce her to him; that young lady was Miss ELIZABETH G. MCCAULEY; he inquired where she was from, who had placed her in the institution, and my opinion of her; I told him.

After the marriage, Miss SMITH had an interview with CARTER. She testifies:

I told him I wished him distinctly to understand that the match was not one of my projecting, that from first to last I had not connived at it; that the meetings of Miss MCCAULEY and my brother were without disguise on my part, and entirely beyond my control; that, from principle, I was a non-interventionist in such matters, and considered them both of age to act for themselves; but that I was entirely unwilling that matters should be consummated without his having first obtained a distict understanding of the whole matter; I then inquired of him whether Miss MCCAULEY and my brother had not communicated the facts to him themselves. He replied that he had received all the communications that had been made to him on that subject as mere jest.

Additional evidence of the insanity of SMITH has been produced. One witness's test of sane minds was sufficiently odd. Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS testifies as to a conversation with SMITH, that

"When he broached politics he cursed and swore; he was speaking in regard to Kansas; damning the way they had done things, and cursing the Administration; this was an element that helped me to form my opinion of insanity."

The testimony for defence is now all in.

MURDER BY NEGROES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns that STEPHEN PLATT, a laboring man from the State of New-York, was cruelly murdered on the highway, in the suburbs of Liberty, Miss., on Saturday night last. The top of his head had been completely cut off with an axe. Two or three negroes had been arrested on suspicion of the murder. When found in the morning his pockets had been turned inside out.

A meeting of clergymen has been held in Philadelphia, to recommend an increase of chaplains in the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Territorial Legislature—Gov. Denver's Message.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 13.

The latest news from Lecompton is to the 5th inst. On that day the Legislature, which had met on the 4th, adjourned to Lawrence, there being no accommodations for the members at the former place. The Governor had signed the bill sanctioning the removal.

A gentleman direct from Lecompton has furnished us, in advance of the mail, the message of Governor DENVER:

To the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

The time having arrived when under the law you are directed to convene for the transaction of legislative business, custom requires that I should communicate to you my view on the condition and wants of the Territory.

Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have that exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the territory that a longer residence would have afforded, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling now existing proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations. These had their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country, and the vindictive feelings engendered among the prominent actors, have, in many instances, sunk into personal hatred. Thus you find the most bitter feuds existing all over the country, which, when traced back, are found to have originated in some personal quarrel. The southern part of the territory was lately convulsed about a claim to a quarter section of land. One man with his friends forcibly removed another from a claim, and for doing so they were arrested under a writ issued by the United States judges, and held to bail for their appearance at the next Term of the Court, to answer the charges made against them. A cry of persecution was immediately raised, and this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a "war between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties," and at one time threatened to draw the whole Territory into the quarrel. The difficulty was not at first a political one, but it was seized upon, as a pretext for their acts, by those lawless and restless men who are never satisfied except when engaged in some broil or exciting trouble. The peace of the country is the last thing such people desire, and they eagerly seize on every petty quarrel to disturb it. Such acts are demoralizing in their effects on the public mind, and it behooves every good citizen to discountenance them, and assist in bringing the actors to punishment. To quell these disturbances I have deemed it necessary to send a detachment of United States troops into the neighborhood, which has had the effect to restore peace to the community. The rumors of battles and the killing of various persons, with which the country was rife at the time, have proved to be untrue; the marauders having confined their operations to the indiscriminate plunder of friends and foes.

The affairs of Kansas have, for a long time, attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory, are about to be peaceably adjusted. After the long continued disturbances this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this Territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertained extreme views on the question of domestic Slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of intolerance, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, which was organized under the same law, and where Slavery exists to almost, if not quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready aequiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, as far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory is worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of this Territory will follow their example.

It is much to be regretted that the Federal Government has been compelled to interfere in your territorial affairs, and I trust that such interference will not be required in the future. A full and fair expression of the wishes of the people, by means of the ballot-box, will settle all these political differences, and during the time that I may have control of the executive authority here, nothing shall be left undone to afford them an opportunity to give such expression.

Much of the future peace and prosperity of this Territory depends on your legislative action; and I hope that you will be governed by calm judgment and wise counsels. Hasty or partisan legislation should be by all means avoided; the patriotic statesman will always be governed by considerations of public policy, keeping in view the necessities of the whole people, so as to protect and benefit the meritorious, and at the same time check and punish the vicious.

Before engaging in the business of legislation, however, I will direct your attention to the Constitution recently framed by a Convention sitting in this place. The second section of the schedule reads as follows:

SEC. 2. "All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provisions of this Constitution."

This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, and under its provisions submitted to the people on the 21st day of December last. It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the Legislature, approved December 17, 1857, only one of the political parties voting at the time on these propositions, and the others absenting themselves from the polls. In this condition it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be as well for you to delay any important legislation until you can ascertain what action Congress will take in the premises; for should Kansas be admitted as one of the States of the Union, under this Constitution, it would have the effect to nullify all your acts and revive such as you may have repealed. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes my duty to direct your attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal laws of the Territory, owing to the disturbed state of the country, are at present the most important. Every offence against the laws should be followed by speedy punishment, and this should be commensurate with the degree of crime committed. That philanthropy which seeks to pardon criminals for the purpose of reforming them, will never reduce their number, or protect society from their depredations, but sure and adequate punishment is well calculated to deter others from like practices. It is impossible, however, to enforce the criminal laws without prisons in which to confine the criminals. Your earliest efforts, therefore, should be directed to the collection of revenue, and the erection of prisons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in this Territory similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations, to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow-citizens, or commit any other act of violence they may be directed by their leaders. I am unwilling to believe that such an organization could ever find an existence in a civilized community; but the bare possibility of its existence, and the fact that assassinations have lately been perpetrated—giving a color of truth to the statement—should induce you to give it your serious attention. By allowing it to go without notice, there is great danger that counter organizations may be started, and thus the whole country be placed at the mercy of lawless and irresponsible men.

The "Act for the prevention and punishment of election frauds," passed at your late session, ought to be so amended as to apply to those who may attempt to deter men from voting by threats of personal violence, or other means of intimidation. It ought, also, to provide a punishment for officers of the election who shall fail, neglect or refuse to send up the returns within a specified time.

The election law ought also to be amended so as to require every person to vote at the precinct near which he resides, and in no case to be allowed to vote out of his own municipal township. The number of election precincts ought to be increased so as to have them convenient for the people to attend the polls. At present there is only one precinct in some of the counties, and the people of the whole county are thus compelled to go to that place to vote. This should be corrected. The County Commissioners should be authorized to establish as many voting places as they may deem necessary, and all county and township officers should be elected by the people.

A time should be fixed within which election returns should be made. The Judges of Election ought to make their returns to the County Clerks and certified abstracts of the same should be by them sent to the Secretary of the Territory. Penalties should be imposed for the non-performance of these duties, as also for neglecting or refusing to serve as Judges of Election when appointed. At present there is no provision of law authorizing an election to fill a vacancy in any office, except where, in consequence of a tie vote, the people may have failed to elect. This is a very serious omission, and ought to be remedied.

The provisions of "An act to provide for the location of territorial roads in the Territory of Kansas" have not been complied with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for official neglect in such cases.

At present the law provides for four justices of the peace, and but one constable for each municipal township in which there is an incorporated city. This should be changed so that there should be two justices and two constables in each township, and special provisions should be made for incorporated cities and towns, according to their population.

The organization and establishment of common schools throughout the Territory ought to receive every encouragement, and the lands applicable to school purposes ought to be protected. The duty of watching over and superintending these lands should be imposed on the justices of the peace and constables, and they be held responsible for them, until the school trustees shall be elected and take charge of the same. Every precaution ought to be taken to preserve these lands from depreciation, and apply them to the very laudable purposes for which they were intended.

I would call your attention to the necessity of devising means to build up a territorial library at the seat of government, which should be placed under the control of the Secretary, who is the proper custodian of the books and archives. By requiring every person to whom a commission may be issued, to pay a small fee to the library fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to call your attention at this time, and it will afford me pleasure at all times to coöperate with you in the enactment of all just and proper laws within the sphere of the powers conferred by the organic act. That act is to the Territory what a Constitution is to an organized State. Its authority is paramount and cannot be transcended by us. The powers it confers are specific and must not be disregarded. It is in fact the chart by which we must shape our course. So long, therefore, as we shall limit our official action to its provisions—listen to wise counsels—avoid hasty legislation, pursue such a course as will give security to the lives, liberty and property of the people—lay aside personal animosities for the public good, and hold the Territorial officers to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of the laws, we can have nothing to fear. It may be in your power to restore tranquillity and insure prosperity to the Territory, or you may establish a reign of terror which will be disastrous to all the best interests of the people, who have intrusted you with legislative authority. Such is the condition of affairs in the Territory at this time. Shall reason or passion prevail?

J. W. DENVER, Sec'y and Acting Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, K.T., Jan. 4, 1858.

Partial Returns of the Election for State Officers—Probable Success of the Pro-Slavery Ticket, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 12.

Several gentlemen arrived in the cars last night from Kansas Territory. Among them we met with Judge T. J. HALDERMAN and Mr. District-Attorney WEIR, from whom we get some items of information in reference to the late Election. The probabilities are, from what we can gather, that the Democratic ticket for State officers is elected, and that the Legislature is decidedly Black Republican.

Doniphan County is said to have given 700 Democratic majority, the Free-State men refusing to vote at all.

Atchison—Thirty Free-State majority, though one Democratic Senator, HEREFORD, is said to be elected by 3 majority.

Tecumseh—150 Democratic majority.
Johnson—1,900 Democratic majority.
Bourbon—430 Democratic majority.

These are the only counties in which the Democrats can count upon a majority, except Marshall, not heard from.

The majority against the Lecompton Constitution is stated at 10,000, produced, probably, by the neglect of the friends of the Constitution to vote at all.

Great excitement existed throughout the Territory in consequence of the arrest of many Pro-Slavery men under a late law, and by virtue of which they were charged with illegal voting. It is supposed that only about one-half of the Free-State men of the Territory voted for State officers. We learn, however, that the Free-State men are irreconcilably divided—JIM LANE being at the head of one division of the party—and, what is still more alarming, that assassinations were becoming frequent, and that they were believed to be the result of a secret Free-State organization for these purposes.

The Territorial Legislature met on the 24th of January, at Lecompton, but there was no quorum, and it was generally understood that they would adjourn to Lawrence.

Governor DENVER'S prompt and general distribution of the troops secured a peaceful election. He is said to be popular with all parties, taking no part in the local politics of the Territory, but exercising his authority so as to do justice to all parties.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The appearances are now that the Democratic candidates for State officers are elected by quite a majority. The matter is, however, clothed in uncertainty.

OFFICIAL VOTE AT SHAWNEE.

Democratic	894
Free-Soil	63
Majority	831

OXFORD—OFFICIAL.

All Democratic	738

The falling off at Oxford is accounted for by the fact that JIM LANE was reported to be at Shawnee, with the intention of breaking up the polls; hence many went there and voted, who would otherwise have gone to Oxford.

You will recollect that STANTON and WALKER in their celebrated Oxford proclamation, stated that the population of Johnson was sparse in the region of that place and Shawnee. A few days since, business called me over that portion of the country referred to. I, who live so near, was astonished. There is a cabin on every quarter section and fraction. Along the State line there are numberless fractions, most of them claimed by different persons; in one cabin I observed six young men, either friends or hands of the claimant, helping him to farm or fence. Mounting the ridges of some portions of that beautiful country, one is almost bewildered at the sight of countless cabins and shanties. The lands along the Missouri line are sought after with avidity, because they are valuable; hence their extraordinarily thick settlement.

One thing struck me: myself and companion rode up to several houses that appeared to be tenantless and deserted, (most of them looked so,) but so soon as we hailed, or got close enough to observe, there was no lack of shaggy-whiskered faces, and flaxen-haired children peering out of the doors and windows. If Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON had got closer to the cabins of Johnson County, they would have had to tell a different tale of its inhabitants.

FRANKLIN.

Free-Soil	60
Democratic	20
Majority	40

Our news from Lawrence is that there was little voting done there. A large body of Free-Sollers refused to vote. Very little voting at Topeka.

It is said that there was no election at all in Riley and Doniphan Counties.

I have not learned what was done with Judge CAMPBELL. H. C. P.

The Official Organ's View of the Last Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union.

It is apparent that the vote for Governor is nearly a full one—that nearly the whole Free-State Party came forward and *accepted the Constitution by voting for State officers*, although they doubtless voted *against it* during the same day. *The latter vote amounts merely to an instruction by those casting it to the members of the Legislature for whom they voted to provide for holding another Convention, in order that the Constitution may be changed.* (!).

It is a reasonable presumption, also, that the vote *throughout the Territory* for State officers was nearly a full one, except, perhaps, at Lawrence, where reason has not yet gained an ascendancy. The voting policy seems to have been generally adopted everywhere except at that place. It will be several days before the result of the State election can be definitely known; the impression seems to have prevailed in the Territory that the vote would be a very close one. It further appears that the election was a quiet one, no disturbances having occurred. The United States troops were stationed at the most important points to preserve order.

"The People's Democratic General Committee."

The members of this Committee, which was organized in opposition to the Regular General Committee, and claims to be the representative of the Tammany Hall Democracy, were called together on Thursday evening, in a parlor in that portion of Tammany Hall, (on Chatham-street,) which is not owned by the Tammany Society, and not under the control of the Sachems—an addition erected by Mr. BROWN, the lessee of the hotel. Captain DANIEL WITTERS was (*pro tem.*) Chairman, Messrs. T. W. MCMAHON, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, acted as Secretaries.

Alderman WILSON read the report of the Committee on Contested Seats; the testimony with regard to the Fourteenth and Twentieth Ward delegations was so conflicting that the Committee had been unable to decide who were entitled to seats, and in these Wards they recommended a new election. In the matter of the Seventh and Nineteenth Wards, they recommended the admission of tickets with the certificate of the Inspectors. The report was adopted, and Thursday next designated for holding the new election, as recommended, and the following Inspectors appointed by the Chairman: *For the Fourteenth Ward*—BENJ. RAY, of the Third Ward; WILLIAM WILSON, of the First Ward, and DAVID LUKE, of the Twenty-second Ward. *Twentieth Ward*—JOHN D. DICKSON, of the Fifth Ward; JESSE S. SICKLES, of the Tenth Ward; and JAMES HUESTON, of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the last resolution of those offered by Mr. DILLAYE, appointed from the various Wards auxiliaries to the Ward Committees, for purposes of Ward Associations.

The following resolutions, prefaced by a few remarks by Mr. DILLAYE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ward Committees elected by virtue of the election held Dec. 30, in those Wards in which an organization has not already been perfected, be requested to meet for such organization on the 28th day of January inst., and that when such organization shall have been perfected, that the names and address of each officer be reported to the Chairman of this Committee.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the members of this Committee for the respective Wards yet unorganized to notify the members of such Ward Committee to meet for organization at the place in such Wards at which the election of the 30th of December was held, on the said 28th day of January inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that each Ward Committee acting with the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, regularly elected by the Democracy in primary election, assembled on the 30th of December, 1857, organize a Ward Association.

Resolved, That for the purpose of producing uniformity, securing the right of each individual Democrat belonging to the Ward, strengthening the alliance between men and principles, and uniting every element which associations and fraternity of interest can consolidate, that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the Chair, to report at the next meeting of this Committee, a plan to be recommended for the organization and Government of such Ward Associations.

Mr. MACMAHON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee shall remain *temporarily* organized as at present, until the Committee is completed by the election of delegates from the Fourteenth and Twentieth Wards, now contested.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Alleged Overpayment of City Money—Note from Mr. Erben.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. CONOVER states that some three years ago I was erroneously overpaid $9,000 by the Comptroller for damages to my property, caused by the extension of Canal-street. He says the mistake arose by adding the amount of mortgage held by the Life and Trust Company to the amount awarded by the Commissioners, instead of subtracting it. I had not the slightest idea that a mistake, if any, had been made by the Comptroller, or that I had received any more than I was entitled to.

The Comptroller's warrant or check was made payable to the order of DAVID THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Life and Trust Company, and was received by him. Mr. THOMPSON deducted the amount of the mortgage held by the Life and Trust Company, and handed me the difference. My impression is, if there has been an error, it arose from the Comptroller's clerk not deducting from the award for damages what was charged for benefit on my property on the line of the new street. No doubt the Committee to whom the subject was referred will ascertain how the matter stands, and if more money has been paid than should have been, it will be refunded to the Comptroller with interest.

HENRY ERBEN.

City Hall Clock—A Word from the Other Side

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A statement appears in your issue of Thursday, 14th inst., in regard to the City Hall clock. I will state that the cause of its stoppage is the want of repairing and cleaning, the expense of which cannot be incurred without authority of the Common Council. The matter is now before that body, and the work will be commenced this week.

In regard to the person who styles himself "Supt. of Public Clocks," I will inform the public that there is but one Superintendent of Clocks, and that is

Yours, respectfully, BENJAMIN D. WELCH,
Supt. of Public Clocks.

☞ The steamer *Jamestown*, from Norfolk, arrived this morning, brings 20 men of Gen. WALKER'S force. The J. was detained at Norfolk, waiting for some of the United States ship *Saratoga's* crew, but did not bring them.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.**—Rev. Dr. STORRS has kindly consented to repeat (for the benefit of the Library Fund,) his New-England Oration, *The Puritan Ideas of National Growth*, at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st, on MONDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had of H. P. JOURNEAY, No. 144 Atlantic-st.; of R. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; of GILBERT L. HAIGHT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York; at the door, and of the undersigned,

CHARLES S. FARLEY,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS, } Lecture Committee.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MESIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
THIS SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 12½,
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
will be given as a matinée on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 12½ P. M. The principal roles by
Madame D'ANGRI,
Mlle CAIROLI GASSIER,
LABOCETTA. ROCCO.
Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.
The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the door. Tickets may be had at the Academy, BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.
On Monday, Jan. 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (but one) OF THE SEASON,
Second night of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of collossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS,
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE. CARADORI. D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as LEPORELLO.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR DON GIOVANNI
commences this (Saturday) morning at the three ticket offices.
On TUESDAY—Last cheap Opera night, when a favorite Opera will be given.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—Close of the Academy, positively last night of the season and
LAST NIGHT OF DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S
"GREAT SHOW,"
the model organization of the age, being a highly successful combination of
NOVELTY AND REFINEMENT,
will open for a limited season,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
when the citizens of New-York will be able to enjoy a first-class equestrian entertainment, without subjecting themselves to the contingencies of either hearing or seeing remarks or exhibitions which too often are permitted to deteriorate from the attractions of
ARENIC DISPLAYS,
The RIDING WILL BE SUPERIOR,
THE VAULTING BETTER,
and the
HUMOR MORE GENUINE AND GENIAL
than any formation of this character has ever afforded.
THE TAME RHINOCEROS,
TIGHT ROPE ELEPHANT,
COMIC MULES
and
BEAUTIFUL HORSES AND PONIES
will be introduced, the whole under the direction of the American Humorist,
DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858,
First time here, J. Madison Morton's two-act comic drama,
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO;
Or, KING, QUEEN AND KNAVE.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Count Torribio..Mr. Jefferson
Don Pedro....Mr. Stoddart | Don Scipio.....Mr Duncan
Elvira, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
Donna Carmen..Miss Manners | Count's Pompolo..Miss Wells
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe..Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby..Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Mester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor..Miss Wells
Doors open at 6½; to commence, with the Overture, precisely at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 16,
FIFTH WEEK,
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
UNABATED POPULARITY,
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
Will be presented the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which, the Farce of
BETSY BAKER.
To conclude with the drama of
PUTNAM.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the comedy of
THE SPECTRE B IDEGROOM.
To be followed by
BOREAS,
To conclude with the drama of
JIBBENAINOSAY.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III., on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 1½ o'clock in the AETERNOON.
The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1st Part of HENRY IV. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., and at the door.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 8 o'clock at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of unemployed females to be sent West by the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
The German Liederkranz, (chorus of 60 singers,) conductor Herr Paur, Miss E. L. Williams, Messrs. E. Mollenhauer, violinist; Fery Kletzer and Bergner, violoncellos; and Charles Guilmette, Baritone, will kindly assist. Mr. R. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the Grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, op. 57, by Beethoven.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st, and at the door the evening of the Concert. Programmes of the Concert at the music stores.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858,
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MADAME MADALEINE JOHNSON GRAEVER'S FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT—On TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Dodworth's Saloon. Madame GRAEVER will be assisted by Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING, Mr. F. ARPPE, and Mr. F. BERGNER. The programme will include Liszt's "Galop Cromatique," Faubert's "La Campanella," and "La Prière d'un Ange" and "La Chasse," composed and performed by Mme Graever at her concerts in Paris, and honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation. Alkoloff's Grand Trio in D minor, and Wolff and Vieuxtemp's "Grand Duo Oberon." Tickets $1 each, are now ready at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TWO GRAND CONCERTS.—J. M. HAGER will give his fourth and fifth Concerts at the Brooklyn Athenæum on TUESDAY, 19th, and THURSDAY, 21st instants. Mr. H. will be supported by 200 pupils from his singing classes, and is happy to announce to the public that he is prepared to make these Concerts more attractive than those given by him during the past season. Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each; may be had at the Athenæum and at the door on the evenings of the Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST day of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly-successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER M. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 33 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily,

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soiree will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society and other charities.
The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
Woman's Protective Emigration Society.
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women.
American Female Guardian Society.
The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
New-York Woman's Hospital.
And the Colored Home.
The proceeds of the soiree are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soiree was first designed.
Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.
PROGRAMME.
An original poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening by one of the literati of New-York. The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a promenade concert and grand ball. The superb decorations, for which the Committee are indebted to the liberal lessee of the Academy, Mr. Ullman, will be of the most splendid description, and the tout ensemble will present a scene of magnificence seldom if ever before witnessed within the walls of the Academy of Music. The management of the floor has been committed to the Seventy-first regiment, who have kindly consented to be present, and will appear in full uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.
The Committee of Arrangements have fixed upon the following plan as a basis of action for the lady patrons of the Soiree: Ladies wearing calico dresses only will be expected to participate in the order of dancing until 12 o'clock, at which hour those who may desire to do so can retire to the dressing rooms and change their apparel.
It has been suggested that ladies might wear, on this occasion, calico dresses, made of a full pattern, over other dresses, and throw off the outer garment at 12 o'clock.
Those ladies who intend to wear calico dresses during the entire evening will find it convenient to wear ordinary attire under, for the purpose of leaving their donation dresses with the attendants in the attiring room.
Ladies intending to leave the Academy in their calico dresses will oblige the Committee by sending them on the following day, or as soon after as convenient, to any of the following depots selected for the purpose.
Gen. Wm. Hall's music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; bookstore of John W. Brunton, No. 49 5th-av.; office of the Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9; office of Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.

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S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.
Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, WM. K. BROWNE, CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., WM. S. TISDALE, } Executive Committee.
Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, Horace Waters', Dodworth's, at the office of Cyrus Ramsay, M.D., No. 101 2d-av., at the New-York Hotel, at the bookstore of John W. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av., and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.
Price of tickets $2 admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.
By order of Committee. S. LEE PERKINS, Sec.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 18th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents: Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, HART'S BOY OF RUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening.—No. 649 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 649 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the La Pastorale quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. The new system for combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught in the American English, and Parisian styles.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN plain and carved cases, to rent low, and rent allowed if purchased. Great bargains given to cash purchasers. Pianos from $25 to $750. Chickering grand piano, cost $800, but little used, for $450. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st. marble building

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano for sale at a great sacrifice by order of the assignee; modern style, round corners, and but little used. Will be sold for cash only. Price $225. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14, second story.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7 octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $450, will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 156 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED.—THREE second-hand Pianos wanted, for which the cash will be paid. Prices from $40 to $100. Address SECOND-HAND PIANOS, *Times* office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN UNMARRIED YOUNG lady, of good character, desires to become acquainted with a young man of good disposition, with a view to matrimony. He must have sufficient means to support a wife comfortable. Address ADA, Broadway Post Office, stating where an interview may be had with safety.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and others as to character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 278 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz, good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1732 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children. Can have reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendation from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference, can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 24 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address C. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth, would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 88 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey-City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 164 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—TO BOOK-BINDERS, A GOOD RULER, at our works in New-Jersey; to a respectable man, with a family, a permanent situation will be given. Also patent pin striker. DAVID FELT & CO.,
No. 14 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A COOK, A YOUNG WOMAN, COMPEtent to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Satisfactory City references required. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at No. 298 Broome-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.
Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separate ely, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 343 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen, large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

772 BROADWAY, N. E. CORNER NINTH-STREET.—Furnished rooms, (single or in suites,) with or without board, full or partial. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Respectable parties with good references only need apply. Two large parlors on the first floor to let.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED—$16,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent., half yearly, on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward, in the City of New-York, in one of the leading streets west of Broadway and a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum required, and a Policy of Insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given, if required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LEONARD, care of D. Howell, No. 386 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

$15.000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Haff,
Wm. Duncan,	Benjamin Oakley,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, 516 Broadway, Jan. 14, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the by-laws, declared an interest for the six months ending on the 31st of December last, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five (5) per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after Monday, the 18th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Superintendent of the Vv., and County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. RIDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Cross Bars, $3; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c.	12 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7: 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
} Canal Commissioners.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 164—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 188—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 16—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 83, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Hornstie-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 268, 292, 295—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 396, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 355—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH,	GEORGE F. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP,	EDWARD F. DAVISON,
GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	AARON L. REID,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,	JOHN F. HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS MANY,	WM. K. HINMAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE.	PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK,
JOHN M. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL, LAWSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES, JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents. ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depot (6th-av., corner of 44th st.) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. is payable at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th to the 1st proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against LEVIN H. DUNKIN, grocer, are requested to present the same on or before the 1st day of February next, at No 959 Broadway. EGBERT MILLS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of WHITEHOUSE & MERRILL, was this day dissolved by limitation.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. C. L. MERRILL.

The business of the above firm will be conducted as heretofore, by J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER C. POTTER and WARRELL SHATTUCK, under the name and firm of Potter & Shattuck, is dissolved.
WARRELL SHATTUCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community, we respectfully avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 48 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction TRY UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, lea

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical Society—STATISTICAL SECTION.

The Statistical Section of the Geographical Society met on Thursday evening, in the Society's room at the University, Rev. Dr. HAWKES in the Chair, Rev. Dr. ADAMSON Secretary.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., Chairman of the Council, read a suggestive report. In it he observed that, fortunately for statists, the opinion is strongly gaining ground that nothing *lie* like figures. The frequent fallacy of many tabular statements, and their danger to propagate their fallacies, were strongly stated and instanced. Facts, not theories, were necessary to statistics. The isolation of inquirers was one main source of their errors. Limited in numbers, and pursuing their labors without cooperation, the improvement of statistical investigations had been comparatively slow. The labor required to establish fact is of permanent value. If the premises be accurately ascertained and defined, the results are of the utmost value when tabulated. Individual facts, in themselves trivial, in aggregation assume the utmost importance. A record to test our national progress is both creditable and necessary. In many respects, New-York, assuming a metropolitan character, is lagging behind Boston and other places.

Ecclesiastical Statistics, or the expense of supporting religion, was next considered. Upon the common ground of this section, the various classes of the religious world might be fairly represented. We are in want of much tabulated and reliable information as to the operation of religious bodies. The most contradictory statements exist as to the amount or results of their action, even though each of them publish reports, from which valuable abstracts are very necessary. Of the charities, if we do not take care, necessity will soon lead to a more profound investigation of their action. In the State of New-York it was established by undoubted statistics that if the present ratio proceed, in a very few years the result will be that for every four persons there will be one pauper. There are in this City hundreds of beneficiaries not included in this statement. The aggregate of the whole amount spent for charity in this City will astonish those not accustomed to such investigations. The report recommends the division and classification of subjects in prosecuting such inquiries, enumerating a long and goodly miscellaneous list. The scheme is not considered as matured, but some classification might be judiciously adopted in prosecuting a systematic course of inquiry.

Educational statistics, he said, would form another branch,—including expenses of universities, colleges and schools. It would be well to consider the practical working of public schools. How far is the existing system adapted to the existing condition of the population? The efficiency of any system must be tested rather by the number that do not profit by it, than by the number that derive advantage. The lad from the poorer classes when educated has lost the time that might have been employed in the acquisition of a handicraft trade. True, the professions are open to him, and with the sons of the wealthier classes he must necessarily compete in a painful struggle. Any system that ought to benefit all classes, and yet omits to notice one-fourth of our juvenile population, cannot be considered as national, and is badly compensated by industrial and other schools. Vagrancy has undoubtedly increased. The health of children, the periods of their diseases, and various other valuable collateral inquiries might be associated while endeavoring to obtain educational statistics.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON asked how far the section was already organized. The Secretary signified that steps were in active progress.

Dr. WYNNE presented some facts in regard to the statistics of intemperance. He sketched the progress of such inquiries in Great Britain, and maintained their great value. He had endeavored to follow the same plan with that of Mr. NELSON in England. In that country, 731 individuals died of *delirium tremens* and intemperance in each year. Of the entire population, 64,804 individuals were gross drunkards, (53,582 males, 11,222 females.) While among the deaths, 1 of every 145 of the population above the age of 20, died from disease induced by intemperance. No fewer than 951 died in the United States in one year from intemperance and *delirium tremens*. The population of the United States above the age of 20, was 11,32,414, comprising 84,066 who were drunkards. The number of deaths was 5,112, or 1 in 131, of the population above the age of 20—the proportion being larger than that of England.

Mr. C. C. SAVAGE alluded to the effects of moderate drinking—the example as upon children. He spoke of the distance between intemperance and poverty; 105 places exist where liquor is sold in five blocks of buildings in one of the up-town Wards, and more than one third of those applying at the neighboring Dispensaries and for charitable relief were found to come from those blocks.

The Secretary mentioned a case where 30 per cent. formed the expense of collecting and distributing the funds of a charity. Statistical information as to the extent of this evil was very necessary.

Rev. D. THOMPSON spoke in favor of the public schools. He did not believe them so complete a failure as had been maintained by some persons. He eulogized their operation. In many respects they excelled the private schools. It was true that a profession was guaranteed to the student at West Point But a boy who had graduated at the Free Academy was also tolerably sure of a situation when good attainments had been secured. There were two incidental evils connected with the system—one was *favoritism*: a poor family occasionally could find no room, while the children of better dressed families seemingly found no difficulty. If this evil should grow it would work detriment. There was also danger that the school system would be drawn into the vortex of party politics, and then its destruction was inevitable. The proposed inquiries would tend to show how these evils might be met, and that the results of the system will justify its cost.

Rev. Mr. ABBOTT of the Spingler Institute, spoke of the comparative efficiency of private and public schools. He thought that a more complete discipline pervaded the latter. The sanitary influence of public schools was important. The real condition of education, public and private, was far from being known. The injudicious modes of teaching adopted by private teachers, was a source of great detriment to health, among young persons. It had been said that one-fifth of the young women under education in private seminaries labor under curvature of the spine, and there was reason to believe the statement was not altogether untrue. In private schools, especially for females, many appliances in the form of libraries, telescopes, and other instruments freely found in public schools, were entirely wanting.

The PRESIDENT said that the proposed division, geographical and statistical, was an exceedingly happy one. The Report, though preliminary, had already elicited facts too valuable to be lost. He suggested that the names of gentlemen be enrolled as members of this Department, and so proceed specifically with some topic.

Names were then invited for enrolment.

F. A. CONKLING, Esq., was of opinion that the rapid increase of the expense of the School system, was in itself a proof that a large proportion of the expense was for *improper* purposes. He was compelled to dissent from the previous speakers. The expenses during the past year had been $917,853, an amount larger than is expended in any city of the Union for School purposes, and larger than the expense of governing any one of the States of the Union. The expense was now more nearly $1,100,000 annually.

After a few other matters of business detail the Society adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

A CURIOUS CASE—PISTOL SHOT—ALMOST A MURDER.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a German, named Jacob Killer, residing at No. 197 Bowery, went into the street in front of his house to discharge the barrels of a revolver which had been loaded some time. He fired off two barrels, when he discovered he had lost the end of one of his thumbs, but whether it was caused by one of the balls hitting it, or the bursting of the revolver, could not be ascertained, as the pistol could not afterwards be found. Following the report of the pistol a man fell on the opposite side of the street screaming "murder." Officer Williams, of the Tenth Ward, hearing the pistol and the immediate cry of murder, supposed a murder had been committed; he hastened to the assistance of the man, who was lying groaning on the sidewalk, as if in the agonics of death. Assistance was immediately procured and the man taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house, several officers at the same time being dispatched to look up the supposed murderer. Dr. Wells was hastily called to examine the murdered man, when he discovered a slight scratch on the face just beneath his right eye, and no other wound. It was impossible to tell how the scratch was produced, but it was presumed to be the result of his fall. The man, who gave his name as Mairhard Laren, was much astonished as well as relieved, to find that he had not been surely and seriously shot. The officers sent to look up the murderer soon found Mr. Killer, who explained the shooting as stated above. A hearty laugh was enjoyed all around at the Station-house, Mr. Killer joining heartily in it despite the unexpected and inconvenient loss of his thumb.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SILKS.—On Thursday night the store of Howe & Co., in College-place, was broken into and robbed of $6,000 worth of silks. On examination it was found that the burglars effected an entrance into the store through one of the rear basement windows. No arrests have yet been made, and the goods still remain missing, but from the clue obtained to the burglars it is not probable they will long elude the vigilance of the Police. On Saturday last some parties, it appears, rented the first-story of the dwelling-house No. 40 Robinson-street, the rear of which joins an extension of the store. Yesterday morning these parties were missing, and although a portion of the furniture they had moved in is still in the place no one has returned to claim it. These parties are presumed to be the burglars and the Police are on their track.

BURGLARIES.—Officer Brown, of the Ninth Ward arrested on Wednesday evening, Stephen Boyle, having 999 in pennies in his possession, which he had just stolen from the store of John Ray, No. 42 Christopher street, having got into the store by means of a false key. A man giving his name as John E. Smith, was arrested, charged with breaking into the stable of Mrs. Bridget Burke, No. 127 East Thirty-second-street, and stealing a horse worth $100. Wm. Devlin was charged with breaking into the butcher shop of Mr. Doone, corner Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and stealing $50 worth of meat and fat. All the prisoners were fully committed for examination.

ROBBERY.—HENRY MILLER and HENRY CHRISTMAN, well known to the Police, each about 18 years of age, entered the store of LATIMER BROTHERS & SEYMOUR, yesterday, and asked a clerk to change a one dollar bill. While the clerk was changing it for them they succeeded in pocketing one dozen pencil cases, worth $40. Mr LATIMER, who was at the desk noticed the operation and seized one of them. A struggle ensued, which terminated in their arrest by Officer VAN WINKLE of the Third Precinct. He took them before Justice CONNOLLY, who held them for trial.

GARROTING A FEMALE.—A young man giving his name as Thomas Watkins was arrested Wednesday night, charged with attacking Mrs. Caroline E. Hughes, a lady boarding at the Gramercy Park House, knocking her down and robbing her of her porte-monnaie, containing quite a sum of money. The porte-monnaie and part of the money were found in his possession when arrested. He was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, in default of $2,000 bail.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Mary Baker, a girl fifteen years of age, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with obtaining goods from a number of stores in the Fifteenth Ward, by representing that she had been sent for them by different ladies in the neighborhood. The accused has been twice sent to the Juvenile Asylum, but has managed each time to escape. She was locked up for trial.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Two young boys giving their names as Henry Newman and Jeremiah Riley, were arrested Thursday evening in Carmansville, charged with designing to commit a burglary. An officer of the Sixteenth Ward overheard the boys talking in the cars and thus got an inkling of their intentions. The boys owned up. In a carpet bag which they had with them were all the necessary implements for a "crack."

TICKET SWINDLING.—A man named Geo. Ward, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling Frederick Williams, of No. 17 Grammercy park-place, bogus tickets to Baltimore. Wiggins was looking for the New-Jersey Railroad office, when two men escorted him and took him to Ward's office, who sold him worthless tickets. The accused was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Julius Richter, who keeps a lager bier saloon at No. 145 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $25 in bills and a silver-mounted hunting-knife, the property of Mr. Thomas S. Plumbe, No. 25 Thomas-street. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for trial.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Thursday, at No. 248 East Eighteenth-street, upon the body of JOHN GOLDEN, two years of age, who died from the effects of burns received by his clothes taking fire from a match, during the absence of his mother. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental Death."

FATAL FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 257 Third street, on the body of JOHN WHITMAN, a German, 58 years of age, who died from injuries received from falling down stairs while intoxicated. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

Fires.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.—A little before 1 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the turning lathe establishment of HENRY HONCHOLDS, in the second story of No. 332 Third-street. The loss on stock and fixtures was about $?0, on which there was no insurance. Messrs. C. & H. CHARMAN, who occupied the first floor as a coffee, spice and feed store, were damaged $100 by water. No insurance.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A magnificent entertainment is to be given at this favorite place of amusement. The grand pantomime of "Borcas" is to be performed for the last time. This will be preceded by the petite comedy of the "Spectre Bridegroom," in which Mr. G. L. Fox will repeat his inimitable personation of *Diggory*, and the performances will conclude with the drama of the "Jibbenainosay," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, and all the company appearing. On Monday the distinguished comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, will commence his engagement at this house, in his local drama of "Linda, or the Cigar Girl of New-York," and *Jeremiah Clip* in the "Widow's Victim."

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & Co.'s PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & CO., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity, and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire tock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

East Brooklyn Drainage.

The Board of Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn meet next Monday (18th) to hear objections to the proposed plan of sewerage and drainage for that part of Brooklyn which is now naturally drained by Riverstreet. The propriety of one of the features of this plan is likely to be a good deal debated. The proposal to run a sewer six feet in diameter from Kent-avenue where it intersects Flushing-avenue to Ann-street, the bottom of which shall be twelve feet below the grade of the street, is a very surprising one. The edge of the curb-stone in Kent avenue, at the corner of Hewes-street, is only about seven feet above low water mark! This would secure a sewer almost full of tide-water twice a day. To build a sewer at that depth would require a power of steam-pumps.

Again, terminating the sewer at the foot of Ann-street, is inflicting a horrible nuisance upon all East Brooklyn. At every low tide, the drainage of 1,000 acres would be rotting on the meadow, breeding pestilence. If any such plan is adopted the Board of Health will have work enough till a wiser Board undo the work and the mischief together.

The Navy-street Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—The Accused held for Trial.

Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday on the body of WILLIAM ALLEN, Jr., (colored,) aged 16, who died Thursday evening from injuries inflicted by HENRY HAVENS, whose age is about 15.

Ten witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that there was a scuffle between the deceased and accused. Some thought it in fun, while others did not know what to think; all agreed that a stone or brick was used, but differ as to whether it was thrown, or the blow given with the weapon held in the hand. The whole testimony shows that HAVENS commenced to annoy ALLEN while at work in his (ALLEN'S) father's shed or shop; that for this interference he was pushed out by ALLEN; that HAVEN then dragged off ALLEN'S handcart, which act was followed by a scuffle, resulting in the fatal blow.

The first witness called was Dr. JOHN T. CONKLIN who testified as follows:

I am a physician; made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the colored boy now lying dead at No. 147 Navy-street, assisted by Drs. Swalm and Chamber; we found, upon removing the top of the skull, a large clot of blood, four or five ounces, between the bone and the membrane covering the brain, thrown out from a rupture of the vessels running up the sides of the head on the left side, which would cause death; found no external marks, nor any fracture of the skull; there was no such appearances on the external portion of the head; death might ensue without any external appearance of a blow; upon cutting through the scalp we found a slight effusion of blood under the scalp, which appeared to have been caused by a blow.

Drs. Swalm and Chamber corroborated the testimony of Dr. Conklin.

Phebe Ann Tuttle, and others, saw the deceased and accused in a scuffle, but did not see the whole affair.

The last witness, and the only one who professes to have seen the whole of the transaction, testified as follows:

Edward Jackson sworn—I reside at No. 22 Chappel-street: knew the deceased, saw him yesterday about 3 o'clock in Navy-street, next to Wm. Allen's house; I was in company with HENRY HAVENS; he went into Allen's shop, and while rocking on a barrel, William Allen, Jr., told him to go out; he went out and got hold of a handcart and shoved it down the street, when deceased told him if he did it again he would knock him; the deceased then shoved Havens off the cart into the gutter and struck Havens once or twice and drew blood; the deceased then attempted to pick up a brick but did not get it, but Havens did and struck Allen with it; he hit him on the temple, when Allen fell; then Mrs. Havens came and took Henry away, when Allen made another grab at him, but fell with his head on the street; he got up and went into the woodhouse; I went in after him, and he lay there shivering; he did not speak.

This concluded the testimony in the case, and after a short consultation the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That WM. ALLEN, Jr., came to his death by reason of compression of the brain, caused by a blow inflicted with a stone or brick in the hands of HENRY HAVENS, while engaged in a fight in Navy-street, in said city, with said HENRY HAVENS, on the 14th day of January inst."

Signed F. H. Dikeman, John Orlan, Edward Earle, John Brush, Thomas Conner, Jr., Wm. Smith, Martin Galvin, Daniel Boyle, James Feeley.

The witness, JACKSON, was required to give bail in the sum of $500, to appear as a witness when wanted, and in default was committed to jail.

After the inquest, HENRY G. HAVENS, the accused, was brought in by Deputy-Coroner BIERSALL, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MIRACULOUS CURES.—The Rev. Father GAUDENTIUS ROSSI, assisted by the Rev. Fathers ANTHONY CALANDRI and LUKE BAUDINELLI, all belonging to the Passionist Monastery of Blessed Paul of the Cross, Birmingham, Pa., have for several weeks been giving missions, with marvelous success and effect, in different parishes of the Diocese of Brooklyn. These holy and self-denying missionaries gave their first mission at St. Joseph's Church, Bedford, in the bounds of Brooklyn city.

The religious interest excited by this first mission was of the most remarkable character. The church was thronged at every service; more than five thousand went to communion, and at the close of the mission some twelve or fifteen non-Catholics, some of them persons of superior education, were received into the church. In the course of this mission, it is asserted on credible authority, that God was pleased to manifest his favor by special graces of an external character. The rumor, some way, went abroad among the humble who mostly compose the parish, that bodily diseases were cured by some of these missionaries. The blind, the lame, the afflicted with various chronic diseases, were brought to the church in great numbers. The sensation created by this movement among those unprepared by their education for such "signs following them that believe" was intense. Father GAUDENTIUS blessed those that came to him with the relics of the holy founder of his order, Blessed Paul of the Cross, and in some cases cures were effected on the instant. Others were popularly reported, but not so attested as to be cited here. A physican of Brooklyn was one of the number converted by the graces bestowed in this mission.—*Freeman's Journal.*

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—During the last year 4 441 persons were treated in this Dispensary—males, 1,628; females, 2.813.

Diseases—Injuries, 280; minor surgery, 584; nervous, 372; abdomen, 953; skin, 290; rheumatism, 86; eye and ear, 132; abscess, 111; heart, lungs and throat, 643; urinary, 19; fevers, 174; vaccinated, 797.

Nativity—United States, 1,932; Ireland, 2,192; England, 135; Germany, 171; Scotland, 11.

The Treasurer reports the expenses of the year to be $2 515 87, and the receipts nearly equal that amount.

The officers of the institution for the ensuing year are: *President*—SAMUEL GRAVES. *Vice-President*—John J. Hicks. *Secretary*—S. J. Burr. *Treasurer*—John Broach. *Apothecary*—H. P. Hardcastle, M. D. *Attending Physicians*—Drs. John J. Mitchell, B. Simmons, C. H. Hunter. *Consulting Physicians*—Drs. J. A. Brady and N. L. North. *Consulting Surgeons*—Drs. A. J. Berry and F. Lorette; and a Board of thirty-one Trustees.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—The following gentlemen have been elected to fill the offices of this Society for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN C. ROACH. *Vice-President*—G. W. A. Everitt. *Recording Secretary*—John B. Pitt. *Treasurer*—Henry Oakley. *Financial Secretary*—W. E. Sprague. *Committee on Ways and Means*—Wm. Burrill, C. B. Thompson, A. F. Campbell. *Relief Committee*—R. R. Story, P. B. Anderson, Ambrose Brown. *Committee on Investigation*—W. E. Sprague, John B. Pitt, Farrell Ward. *Finance Committee*—P. H. Taws, G. W. A. Everitt, Wm. Reed.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—J. F. WIGGANS. *Vice-President*—Henry W. Turner. *Secretary*—Robert T. Hendrick. *Treasurer*—Rodney Thursby. *Collector*—Owen Deanen. *Fire Warden*—David Garrett.

THE WHITE VEIL.—Miss MARGARET TRAND and Miss MARY SIDELL recently received the white veil in the Visitation Convent, Brooklyn, the former as Sister Mary Joseph, and the latter as Sister Mary Terese. Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN officiated on the occasion, assisted by Rev. Messrs. WELSH and TURNER.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 on the Onondaga Bank, New-York, and $2 on the Boston Bank have been placed in circulation in Brooklyn recently. Yesterday the Third Precinct police arrested three Germans for passing some of this "queer." They were committed for examination.

FALSE PRETENCES.—CHARLES RAVENS was arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with collecting money for a German newspaper without authority, and pocketing the funds. He was held by Justice FEERS to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEDICATION.—The new edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City is so far completed that it will be dedicated to divine worship tomorrow. There will be three services during the day—at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHAS. HOOVER, the pastor, will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of New-York, in the afternoon and Professor HITCHCOCK, of the Union Seminary, in the evening. When the church building is completed, it will be 100 feet in length by 60 in width, and the main audience room will be 60 by 75 feet. The total cost of the building is estimated at $21,000.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The entertainment given at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphans' fund of the Jersey City Fire Department, was quite successful, netting something over $300.

STEALING DECANTERS.—THOMAS MCGUIRE and PATRICK O'DONNELL were yesterday brought before Recorder BEDFORD and committed to jail to await trial on a charge of stealing decanters from the Jersey City Glass Works.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15.

$2,000	United St. 6s,'67,113		50	P. M. Stsp. Co...	s60 70
20,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60,..	99¾	50	do	s60 69½
500	do	100	50	do	s30 69¾
10,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	50	do	b3 71
8,000	Tenn St. 6s '90..	87½	62	do	70½
9,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	300	N. Y. Cent.R.R.	b60 79½
8,000	do	84	300	do	78½
5,000	do	s30 83½	200	do	s30 78¾
18,000	do	83¾	100	do	c 78¾
20 000	do	b30 84	50	do	78¾
2,000	do	83½	50	do	78½
5,000	do	b60 83¾	300	do	78½
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	70½	100	Hud. River R. R..	19
5 000	do	70¾	50	do	b60 19
4,000	do	70	225	Harlem Railroad...	6¾
4,000	do	b30 70½	60	Erie Railroad	20¾
1,000	E. R.R.B's, 1875.	45	50	do	20¾
1,000	H. R R.R. 1st M.	97½	75	do	20¾
8,000	B. R. R.R. 3d M.	52½	100	do	s10 21½
2,000	Har R.R. 1st m..	72	530	do	20¾
11,000	Mich.C.R.R per ct. 1st m.S. F. c. b..	83½	50	do	b30 20¾
5,000	Ll. C. R. R. B...	86½	15	Third-ave. Railroad	95
5,000	do	s30 86½	500	Reading R.R.	s3 56
5,000	do	btwk 86¾	700	do	s30 56
15,000	do	s30 41	300	do	s30 56½
1,000	do	41¾	100	do	s10 56½
470	La C. & Mil. R. R..	12	200	do	c 56¾
100	do	11¾	200	Mich. Cen. R R.	53½
5,000	Gal. & C.2d m.Bs.	78½	5	M. S. & N. Ia.R.R.	20¾
1,000	C & R. I. Bs	90	50	do	20¾
47	Merchants' Bank	104	20	Panama R.R.	s30 90½
10	Bank of America..	105	100	do	91
10	Metropolitan Bank.	101½	50	do	s60 90½
5	Park Bank	90	30	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 90
15	Bank of New-York	101	10	Cleve. & P. R. R....	10¾
12	Bank of Commerce.	98½	15	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	95
10	Nassau Bank	84½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 42½
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	111½	200	do	s60 42
112	Cum. Coal Co	13	10	do	43
100	do	s30 12¾	25	Chic.&Rk.I.R.R.	b60 70½
200	do	b60 13	50	do	70
100	do	12¾	50	do	b30 70
100	Gal. & Chi. R R.	b60 73	50	do	s10 69½
			50	do	b10 69½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s,..	83½	50	Bank of Commerce	99½
20,000	do	b30 83¾	40	Pacific M.Steam.Co.	69½
10,000	do	83	40	Chic.&R.I.R.R.	69½
5,000	do	s30 83	50	do	b60 70
50,000	do	s60 83	50	do	b60 69½
5,000	do	b30 83¾	100	Erie R. R.	20½
3,000	do	s3 83½	50	do	20¾
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87½	400	do	20
1,000	Ken. State 6s	102	200	do	b3 20
19,000	Mich. C.R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg.S F C.R.	83½	500	Reading R. R.	b3 56
900	Indiana State 2½s	55	50	do	s3 56
66	Penn. Coal Co	69	100	do	s10 56
500	Cumb. Coal Co..	b60 13	175	Mich.S.&N.In.R R.	20
575	do	12¾	100	do	b30 20¾
155	do	12¾	25	N.Y. Cen.R.R.	78½
			50	do	b30 78¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$600	Toledo, Norwalk & Cleve. R...	Int. add. 60
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
$1,000	Attica and Alleg'y Valley R. 7s..	Int. add. ¾
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add. 70½
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 54
$2,000	N. Y. and Harlem 1st m.	Int. add. 28½
$12,000	Milwaukee and Superior R. 8s..	Int. add. 70¾
$1,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 71
$4,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 71
$2,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. 8s....	Int. add. 30
$5,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s.	Int. add. 41
$3,000	Brooklyn City W. Loan Bds. 6s.	Int. add. 91½
$5,000	Madison City (Wis.) Bonds, 7s..	Int. add. 48½
$6,000	Chic., St. Paul & Fon Lac.R.7s.	Int. add. 35½
$8,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R.7s.	Int. add. 41¼
$1,000	California State Bond, 6s	Flat. 71
$1,000	Missouri State Bond, 6s	Flat. 83¼
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. Bond...	Int. add. 53
100	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	13
68	shares Harlem R. R.	7
200	shares Brunswick City Land Co	$3½
10	shares American Express Co	92
—	shares Park Bank	91¼
10	shares Market Bank	95
20	shares Continental Bank	96½
10	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	100
10	shares Corn Exchange Bank	96½
30	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co...ex. div.	110½
20	shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co	105½
10	shares Merchants' Bank	104
5	shares Continental Bank	96
5	shares Continental Bank	96½
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	86½
10	shares Bank of Commerce	99¾
5	shares Bank of Commonwealth	86½
15	shares Artisans' Bank	75
20	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	87½
19	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	85½
15	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	146

FRIDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The rates of interest in the Money Market, on demand loans, are 6@7 ₱ cent., and deposits are occasionally made with Brokers on first-class collateral as low as 5 ₱ cent. The out-door rates of discount on mercantile paper are less settled, and the range quite arbitrary, from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum. At Bank, the demand for accommodation is moderate, and the rate on paper uniform at 7 ₱ cent. The business in Exchange for the *Baltic* to-morrow shows more freedom of movement, particularly in Sterling, than for some weeks past. One or two of the bankers bought largely of mercantile and transient bank bills at 108@109¼ ₱ cent., while select bills made by the standard drawers were done at 109¼@110 ₱ cent. French bills were scarce, and the leading drawers made 5.18¾@5.10¼ at 60 days, and 5.10@5.08¾ for this packet. The shipment of Gold is reported thus far $650,000 to $800,000.

Although the European news, telegraphed from the *North America* at Portland, for the morning papers, was construed as encouraging for Money affairs and Cotton, the effect on the Stock Exchange to-day was neutralized by some pressure to realize on previous speculative purchases. Of this feeling, advantage was taken by sellers against the market to increase their options at 30@60 days. But, after all, the decline on the actual dealings was only ¼@½ ₱ cent., the General Market recovering more steadiness after the Second Board list was printed. As compared with Thursday afternoon, Missouris closed 83¼@⅔, against 84@84¼ ₱ cent.; New-York Central declined from 79¼ to 78½; Erie, 20⅝ to 20¼; Reading, 56¾ to 56, and the remainder of the list is something like the same proportion. The advance in Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents was fully supported, and 88½ ₱ cent. was paid at the close. Illinois Central Bonds steady at 86½@86⅔. A bid was made for Missouris at the close at 83¼, option of the seller, to deliver in 60 days.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $155,591; paid out $175,122; balance at the close $2,933,117. The first sheets of the new Treasury Notes of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, go over to Washington to-night from the engravers in this City, Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH. Both notes are beautiful specimens of the art, designed with special reference to security against frauds, and printed in two colors, black and green. They will be issued from the Department to-morrow. The engraver's contract has been executed with remarkable punctuality.

There will not be the slightest difficulty in giving this paper currency at 3 ₱ cent. per annum. The attempt from certain quarters to dragoon the Government into a higher rate of interest, has ceased, and the probability is that nearly all the large banks in this City, holding accounts with the importing merchants, will soon be more than willing to receive the notes on deposit with the accumulated interest, and pay them out in the same way, when wanted for Custom Duties, or private investment or exchange.

It affords us pleasure to state that Messrs. FROST & FORREST, long in the New-York and New-Orleans commission and exchange trade, and who suspended payment in October, have resumed payment. They announce the fact to-day in the following circular:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.

During the "panic week," in October, we were forced into a temporary suspension by the act of the agent of the Canal Bank of New-Orleans, who discredited us, and protested the bank upon its checks in our favor, when he was in funds. We now take great pleasure in informing you that after discharging in full nearly the entire amount of our liabilities, that we have resumed business, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank our southern and western friends, as well as those of this City, for their continued confidence, and for their many warm expressions of sympathy, and for their noble offers of material aid. Asking the continuance of your confidence and patronage,

We are, most respectfully,
FROST & FORREST.

The New-Jersey currency received on deposit by the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ ₱ cent. discount, is of the following banks: Bank of Jersey City; Bank of New-Jersey; Belvidere; Cataract City; City, Perth Amboy; Clinton; Farmers' and Mechanics', Rahway; Farmers', Wantage; Farmers' and Merchants', Middletown Point; Freehold Banking Company; Hackettstown; Hoboken City; Mechanics', Newark; Mechanics' and Traders', Jersey City; Newark Banking Company; Newark City; Orange; Phillipsburg; Somerset County; State, Newark; State, Elizabethtown; Sussex; Union, Dover.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 6½ ₱ cent., payable in cash to stockholders on Monday, Jan. 25; also, an interest dividend of 6 ₱ cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable in cash Feb. 9; also, a scrip dividend of 31 ₱ cent. on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1857—the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on Feb. 9.

Referring to the report of the movements in Dry Goods in our regular market review, we here give a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,583,386	$2,872,727	$1,073,969
Thrown on market	2,458,870	2,618,664	1,045,027
Since Jan. 1			
Entered at the port	$6,211,455	$5,063,736	$1,575,408
Thrown on market	5,463,121	4,869,954	1,481,837

The summary for the week is as follows:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	176	$66,672	171	$72,683	343	$128,169
Man. of Cotton	660	159,328	1,168	212,198	651	131,557
Man. of Silk	253	168,518	269	178,438	182	175,952
Man. of Flax	204	57,460	323	75,287	428	66,679
Miscellaneous	114	54,207	137	29,178	142	36,585
Total	1,407	$506,185	2,068	$567,784	1,746	$538,842
		567,784				506,185
Total Entered		$1 073,969	Total Marketed			$1,045,027

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,811 bbls. Flour, 20,900 bushels Corn, 417 bbls. Pork, 195 bbls. Whisky, and 66 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are heavy and languid. Pots, $5 37½; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates, with sales reported of 150 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 750 bags Rio at 8¾c.@10¾c.; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo at private bargain, for export.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at a further advance of ⅛c@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 800 bales, here, on a basis of 10½c.@10⅝c. for Middling Upland, and 10½c.@10¾c. for do. Gulf, ₱ lb.; together with about 2,500 bales, *in transitu*, at proportionate figures.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods trade is reviving very tardily in private channels; but greatly increased activity is discernible in the auction rooms. Four large public sales of foreign and domestic goods have occurred this week, commencing on Tuesday with the sale of Messrs. RICHARDS, HAIGHT & Co.'s importation of Spring goods, at which prices ruled quite low. An extensive catalogue of tailoring goods, chiefly domestic Woolens, was